The Weekly Post.

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ROSE-BUD.

O little maid in your rose-bud-bower,
Dreaming of growing old,
Wishing youth always would linger, a flower
Never in haste to unfold;
Lift from the shadow your sunshiny head,
Growing old is nothing to dread.

O little maid in the rose-tree shade,
See how its dry boughs shoot!
The green leaves fall and the blossoms fade:
But youth is a living root.
There are always buds in the old tree's heart,
Ready at beckon of Spring to start.

O little maid, there is joy to seek—
Glory of earth and sky—
When the rosebud-streak fades out of your cheek
And the dewy gleam from your eye;
Deeper and wider must life take root;
Redder and higher must glow its fruit.

O little maid, be never afraid
That youth from your heart will go—
Reach forth unto heaven, through shower and shade!
We are always young while we grow.
Breathe out in a blessing your happy breath!
For love keeps the spirit from age and death.
—*Lucy Larcom in St. Nicholas for September.*

KATE CHASE'S MARRIAGE.

Her Life in Washington and Her Efforts in Her Father's Behalf.

[Miss Grundy's Saratoga Letter.]

Although the subject ought to be exhausted by this time, yet I think it may not be amiss to give some of my recollections of the lady who now absorbs so much of the attention of the public. As a school-girl in Kentucky I knew but little of politics or politicians until the war broke out, and my home in Louisville became the seat of bitter sectional hostilities. My alma mater was seized for a hospital and the scholars were arrayed in two belligerent parties. My mother and I fled to sympathizing Union friends in Washington. The war was at its height and I looked upon those who ruled at Washington as the representatives of the patriotism of the country. I was frequently shocked at the levity with which I heard them mentioned. In the same house with me was the family of an Ohio General. One day the ladies were dressing for a Cabinet reception, and I was in the room with the young lady of the family. She said: "It goes against me to call at the house of the Secretary of the Treasury. In Ohio Kate Chase is not visited, but, of course, now that her father is in the Cabinet, we have to recognize her." "What has Miss Kate done?" I inquired' "Oh!" said she, have you never heard of her disgrace?" I had not, but the remarks made a lasting impression. The next Sunday I went to St. John's Church, and in coming out of church Kate Chase was pointed out to me. I saw an angular figure, encased in a tight-fitting black cloth polonaise. The garment had been just long enough out of fashion to look singular, but I was told that the young lady clung to it because it showed off her figure. The only beauty about Kate Chase at that time were her eyes and eyelashes. The eyes were brown, or gray, and the eyelashes dark and long. She understood the use of her eyes, for she was always dropping them and dropping the lids so that the eyelashes rested on her cheeks. At that time she was not artificial in her make-up. She had another good point which she made the most of, and that was a well-formed head. To show this to advantage she wore her hair, which was brown (the color is very different now), in close bands, as Mrs. Hayes still wears hers. The greatest defect in Kate Chase's face is a small, turned-up nose.

Washington was full of gossip about the untamed girl who refused to be kept down by the conventionalities of life. Then came the announcement of her engagement to the Rhode Island millionaire. Her father had always been and still was poor, and if Kate was fond of dress she had not been able to indulge in any extravagance. She now enjoyed making the costliest preparations for her wedding. Senator Sprague paid twenty thousand dollars for a tiara of diamonds, and it was on exhibition in Tiffany's window after it was purchased. This was the wedding present and was worn with the point lace veil on the occasion of her marriage. After this the modest mansion which the Secretary of the Treasury had occupied was purchased by Sprague, and his wife had it remodeled and enlarged. Plain furniture was replaced by that which was costly and sumptuous. Dinners, balls and entertainments on the grandest scale were given. The diamonds were worn on the head at night and fastened in the bonnet by day. One ball was given by Mrs. Sprague when she had a temporary ball-room built and the walls covered with fluted, rose-colored satin and mirrors. Champagne flowed like water at her feasts. She now played the grand dame. She snubbed President and Mrs. Lincoln, and took on all of the fine airs, or in the laconic language of her husband, nothing could equal the insolence of half a million, but a whole million. She organized horseback parties and galloped up and down Pennsylvania avenue to display herself to the gaping crowd. She hired a rural dwelling, a few miles from Washington, and she and her companions would ride there and dismount, have a dance and collation, and then troop back to the city. She visited New York whenever a fresh novelty appeared in opera or theatre. She would stop at a fashionable hotel, and alone with a chevalier would pass days and nights in a round of amusements. She left with her husband one young child and an infant while she went to Europe. Here she was metamorphosed into an auburn-haired blonde. Upon her return, after a year or two years absence, she was more regal than ever in dress and the style of her entertainments. It appeared as if she had gone to Europe to acquire some of the additional arts of the French woman who shines in political salons. Upon her return she began grooming her father as a candidate for the Presidency. She opened headquarters in New York prior to the meeting of the convention, 1868. She feted and entertained every one she desired to influence. She used her most fascinating wiles and arts; she attempted to be a female Warwick. She was baffled and defeated in 1868, but attempted the same role four years afterward. In New York she had worked upon politicians alone; four years later she included the press. Until that time she had not sought to conciliate the members of the third estate. On the contrary, she had been lavish in snubs to this inferior class of mortals. Now she wanted their assistance, and she invited them to her house. The occasion was a reception the night before the departure of the delegates and press representatives to Cincinnati. Her father had been struck with paralysis the year before, but had partially recovered, and stood beside his queenly daughter as she so graciously received her guests. She told every one that her father had walked in from Edgewood that evening. This was to prove that his health and strength were not impaired. He, with his mouth still drawn from paralysis and his speech unsteady, exerted himself to prove by remembering names and faces that his intellect was vigorous. Ah! what efforts were made that night to send good reports to the Cincinnati Convention. A few days afterward the announcement came that Horace Greeley was nominated. The death of the Chief Justice shortly afterward destroyed Mrs. Sprague's last ambitious dream of presiding over the White House. Her husband's failure in business and the loss of his seat in the Senate left this restless woman without any of the objects which had engrossed her life. Again she went to Europe; returned in a year, but went again after a few months in this country. At last she settled down in Washington to work, through Senator Conkling, to relieve her estate from taxation and to raise money.

A STILT RACE.

Remarkable Way in Which the People Amuse Themselves at Arcachon.

(From the French of Charles Monselet.)

I remember particularly a certain stilt race, one of the oddest races that I ever saw. Six men and four women were "entered," as the horsey men would say. At Arcachon the women share the exercises of the men. There were then on the beach of Eyrac ten tchankas. In the patois of the Landes, which one might be tempted to confound with the Japanese or Chinese idioms, a tchanka is a person mounted on stilts, and se tchanker means to mount upon stilts. These ten tchankas had all the same traditiona custume, without distinction of sex, that is to say, a beret on the head, a mantle of wool over the shoulders, a buttoned doublet, bare feet, and the legs enveloped in a camano or fleece, fixed by red garters. Their stilts raised them five or six feet from the ground. A pole served them as a third point of support. Seen from a distance they looked like gigantic grasshoppers. The tchanka, however, is seen to perfection on the bare lands, motionless and fixed like a solitary triangle, at sunset or else when he leans against a pine tree, silently knitting stockings and guarding a black and lean flock. Stern and mute in the midst of the crowd, which was examining them with curiosity, their thoughts were concentrated solely on the gain that they were about to dispute. The prize was not much. The victor won twenty francs. But twenty francs in the eyes of the tchanka represent a fortune. Soon, at a signal given by the president of the fete, they all ten spread over the beach, howling and yelling. If it had not been for their immense strides, which pass imagination, you might have thought that you were present at an Arabian fantasia. Their evolutions were the same, accomplished with the same rapidity, in conditions which touched upon the impossible and on the ground where the stilt sunk in a foot at each step. Their mantles streaming in the wind, like those of Arabian cavaliers, they ran and pivoted round as deftly as if they had been on foot. The women were by no means inferior to the men; one of them, in fact, came in second, and they were only to be distinguished by their more piercing cries. The race was followed by some private exercises performed by the tchankas, in order to provoke the generosity of the spectators. They jumped, they sat down and rose up again, and they picked up as they ran pieces of money that were thrown to them. This spectacle was not the least extraordinary. Bouncing forward at full speed, the man was suddenly seen to stop, the stilts bent, fell, as it were, to pieces, then something was seen moving between three pieces of wood, like the body of a spider in the middle of its long legs. The whole performance was done with lightning rapidity, the stilts rose again and the man reappeared on the top of them and resumed his course.

The Fortunes of the Presidents.

(From the Baltimore Gazette.)

Washington left an estate worth $800,000. John Adams died moderately well off. Jefferson died so poor that if Congress had not given $20,000 for his library he would have been bankrupt. Madison was economical and died rich. Monroe died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives in this city. John Quincy Adams left about $50,000, the result of prudence. His son, Charles Francis Adams, gained a large fortune by marriage. Jackson died tolerably well off. Van Buren died worth some $300,000. It is said that during his entire administration he never drew any portion of his salary, but on leaving took the whole $100,000 in a lump. Polk left about $150,000. Tyler married a lady of wealth and accomplishments, and died rich. Taylor left about $160,000. Fillmore was always an economical man, and added to his wealth by his last marriage. Pierce saved about $50,000. Buchanan left about $200,000; Lincoln about $75,000; Johnson about $50,000.

Thrift of the French.

The Paris *Petit Journal* gives an interesting account of the progress of French savings, which shows what a wonderfully thrifty as well as wealthy country France is. The deposits for the seventeen years before the war showed a very marked increase in the material prosperity of the country, their annual progression being about 30,000,000, francs, or $6,000,000. After the war the deposits fell suddenly from 720,000,000 francs to 515,000,000 francs in 1872; then they began to rise gradually to 535,000,000 francs in 1873, and to 573,000,000 francs in 1874. At this date successful efforts were made to propagate the system of savings banks, and the deposits rose to 660,000,000 francs in 1875, to 769,000,000 francs in 1876, to 863,000,000 francs in 1877, and to 1,010,000,000 francs in 1878. Thus, in the space of four years, the deposits augmented 437,000,000 francs. No deposit is allowed to exceed 1,000 francs; when this sum is exceeded the savings bank purchases rente, which it delivers to the depositor.

THE Sub-Treasury Department at New Orleans have come across a counterfeit quarter, a remarkable feature about which is that it is intrinsically more valuable than the genuine quarter dollar.

AUGUST.

The quiet August noon is come;
A slumberous silence fills the sky;
The fields are still, the woods are dumb,
In glassy sleep the waters lie.

And mark yon soft white clouds that rest
Above our vale, a moveless throng;
The cattle on the mountain's breast
Enjoy the grateful shadow long.

Oh, how unlike those merry hours
In sunny June, when earth laughs out;
When the fresh winds make love to flowers
And woodlands sing and waters shout—

When in the grass sweet waters talk,
And strains of tiny music swell
From every moss-cup of the rock,
From every nameless blossom's bell!

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season knows,
Hushes the heavens and wraps the ground—
The blessing of supreme repose.
—*William Cullen Bryant.*

THE COST OF FOOD.

Two Dollars a Week for One Person—Figures to Prove It.

(Shirley Dare in New York Tribune.)

Have those who politely scoff at the idea of keeping a good table in New York at $2 a week for each person ever gone into the figures? The facts are evidently as new to them as they were to me when I first heard the calculation made by a man whose family were spending $6,000 a year out of an income of $20,000, and never without visitors. It was approved by a Brooklyn housekeeper who used to spend $3,000, so that it cannot be charged to narrow means or ignorance of good living. In view of the incredulity which met the statement in the late article on "Cheap Summer Vacations," which, by the way, was not written from my own experience, I shall inflict the figures.

The $2 a week covers the cost of food alone, not fire or wages for cooking. Let us see what a healthy person consumes at a well-kept table. To get a clear idea of quantity, yesterday the bread and butter served to one person at an excellent restaurant were weighed by a chemist's scales. The pat of butter, not a stingy one, was one-half ounce, the two thick cuts of a French roll, more than most persons eat at a meal, weighed one-fourth pound. The two heaping spoonsful of granulated sugar for your coffee are an ounce; and two tablespoonsful, or one ounce of ground coffee give two cups of French breakfast coffee and one cup of black dessert coffee of better strength than is common at family tables. A pint basket of berries yields two saucers as full as polite people care to accept; and a pint of berries make a pie for six. One quarter pound of beefsteak is a fair allowance, for where one eats more three take less than this generally. One dessert spoonful of dry hominy or wheaten grits expands to your saucerful as breakfast, and you commonly eat two potatoes or one-fifth of a quart. A gill of milk fills the tiny restaurant pitcher which serves for two cups of coffee or a saucer of berries. Now cut sugar for coffee is 11 cents a pound, and standard for cooking at 8½ at good down-town grocers'. Best Java, by quantity, 30 cents; best black tea, 75 cents; best creamery butter, 20 cents—sold up town for 36 and 40 cents; berries, 3 to 5 cents a pint, lawful measure at Washington Market or from venders; peaches, 10 cents a quart or 75 cents a box; plums, 10 cents a quart; nutmeg melons, 5 cents. In meats you can buy a ten-pound piece of round or sirloin of excellent quality at Washington market for 10 cents a pound, which will give four pounds or more of good steak, which by itself would be 16 or 18 cents a pound, besides roasts and pieces for ragouts.

The best English families, who are not charged with stinted notions of living study supplies more than we do. The *Queen*, in its position of fashion and intelligence devotes space constantly to questions and answers on the subject. The score of allowances it has given in six years, and those of good American families, correspond to the following average for each person weekly. The prices are those asked in New York today:

Half pound butter	10
Six ounces of coffee	12
Four ounces of tea	16
One and a half pounds standard sugar	13
Half pound cut sugar	6
Three and a half pounds bread	12
Three quarts milk	25
Three pounds meat, fish, etc	56
Fruits and vegetables	50
Total	$2.00

The milk allowance gives one quart of the rich Connecticut Alderney milk, which comes in sealed glass cans at ten cents a quart, and will pass anywhere in the city for cream, with two quarts of good daily milk for whips and puddings, or to mix with the other. The "standard" sugar includes all used for pastry and cake. The allowance for butter is the only scant one, not for table use, for which it is ample, but for all needed cooking; still a writer in the *Queen* gives it as enough for all the pastry, if the nice fat from meats is clarified to use with it; one pound of butter and clarified fat should make four large pies, unexceptionally tender and delicate. Taking one person's taste with another's the family who cannot set a good table with soups, *entrees*, game or choice fish weekly, creams, tarts and fruit, with tasteful lunches, on two dollars each, have reason to complain of their cook or provider, or both. It calls for nice cookery, but we want that anyhow.

It is objected that this close marketing will "keep one running about all the time buying supplies." It will probably take as much time and running about at first as women prefer to spend in buying each season's gowns. Once the right shops and places are learned, a day spent in looking once a season will keep one informed as to the markets. Housekeeping and marketing are to be learned, like piano playing, and once taught, come just as easy. The reason they are so much trouble is that most women never half learned them. They are, above all things, the arts of gentlewomen on which depend such social grace and comfort, all charity and hospitality. And there is a serious side to the question of expense, when every charitable improvement in the city might be made from its waste, when every degraded child might be clothed and taught; every poor family decently housed, every desperate, starving suicide rescued and fed without stinting the rich of one ribbon from their dresses or one button from their equipages, with what goes to waste in every household, plain or rich, tossed into the garbage cart, swept down the sink or burned in the kitchen range, to please no one, to profit no one; sheer, careless, guilty waste. And it is not alone the poor whom you defraud, careless people; it is yourselves and your own households.

SHERMAN AND JOHNSON.

Reminiscences of "Little Mack," of the St. Louis Grant Organ.

[George Alfred Townsend in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

SARATOGA, August. 20, 1879.—To-day among the hundreds of people looking out monotonously on the rain, I saw J. B. McCullagh, the well-known,

LITTLE "MACK,"

of the newspapers. He began in St. Louis, went over to Cincinnati, and had quite a career in the Queen City, and then, returning to St. Louis, became McKee's manager in the *Globe-Democrat*. Mack has grown stout. In his day he was a good stenographer, good telegraph sender, and good correspondent, doing all three things at once, and connected with half a dozen enterprises at the same time. He had the Chicago *Republican* several years, but was burned out by the great fire, and rather lost his heart in laying up treasure on this earth. I said to him, when he had withdrawn to a corner of the porch within the court of the building:

"Were you not clerk of John Sherman's committee during his first term in the Senate,

"I was. Sherman took the seat in the Senate to which Chase had been elected, Chase having resolved to enter Lincoln's Cabinet. Sherman's first term expired in 1867. I went upon his committee in 1864, and remained there until after his re-election had been accomplished; in fact, up to the time of the impeachment proceedings."

"What were the circumstances of your going on and off his committee?"

"A friend of mine suggested my appointment to him. I was connected with the press in Ohio, and he, being quite fresh in such high honors, appointed me. I liked Andy Johnson, the President. He always spoke encouragingly to me, and probably in reciprocity rather than out of my judgment I always took his part. After the impeachment scheme carried the day, various people complained to Sherman, that I was his clerk, and writing letters unfavorable to the President's impeachment and expulsion from office. Sherman indicated that it was giving him a great deal of trouble, and I said to him one day: 'Senator, I am taking the same course on this subject that I did before you were re-elected. Up to the time of your re-election you saw nothing wrong in my writing this way. Now, I don't care about being your clerk, and I will resign to relieve you.'"

"You parted amicably?"

"Quite so; but Sherman's sacrifice of me, though it did me no injury, entirely discharges me of any obligation to speak of him other than what he is."

PICTURE OF PISISTRATUS.

"He is a cold, colorless, selfish man, with no friends, no generosity, no spark anywhere about him, incapable of a sacrifice, afraid of independence and without talents."

"Let me have some particulars on that head. Did he have good habits?"

"I don't believe he ever took a drink. He had not, as one of the English authors says, a single redeeming vice. At the same time he had no reverence or piety. About the time I knew him he was deeply absorbed in getting rich. No matter what he says, he is a very rich man, and has made his money through the advantages of position and legislation."

"You ought to know something about that, as you were there. How do you suppose he made his money?"

"I never had any doubt but he made a good deal of it through the rise in whisky after the imposition of the tax. His attention was turned to matters of revenue through his anxiety to make money by those changes of legislation. I have also been of the belief that through the banking house of Jay Cook & Co. he had much profit."

A CHASE MAN.

"Didn't Gov. Chase rather create John Sherman?"

"He did. Chase was always looking around for somebody to put in the places at his disposal. Sherman's family connection was good, and besides, Sherman was the coadjutator and disciple of Chase. He followed Chase until Lincoln shelved that strong, ambitious man on the Bench, and after that Sherman took little interest in him. All the time that Chase was in the Treasury, Sherman was his friend. When I was with Sherman he had an inferior Committee, Agriculture."

DECEIVES JOHNSON.

"Is Sherman of an ungrateful temperament?"

"I know of one dirty, treacherous thing he did to Andy Johnson. One day I was at the White House, and Johnson, who always spoke familiarly, and even fatherly, to me, said: 'Mac, I have got a letter here from Gen. Tecumseh Sherman asking me to appoint his brother Charles United States Judge for the Northern District of Ohio. General Sherman is the Lieutenant General of the Army, but John Sherman is a member of this Senate. Now, I am not obliging my enemies just at present. They are talking about impeaching me at the Capitol, and I shall not give away any judgeship in this extremity except to my friends.' When I heard this I went to John Sherman and told him of it. The only member of that family that had the least warmth of heart was Charles Sherman, the most unfortunate of all. I said to him: 'Sherman, the President is not indisposed to appoint your brother, but he won't do it if you mean to help out this scheme of impeaching him.' Sherman spoke in a very kind manner of President Johnson, paid him compliments, referred to his devotion to the Union, etc., and left on my mind the impression that he would not see the President sacrificed to party excitement. While I don't say that John Sherman promised not to vote for Johnson's conviction, he succeeded in putting in my mind the impression that he would not do so. I went back to the President and told him of Sherman's good wishes, and he appointed Charles Sherman Judge. As soon as that was done Sherman became indifferent to the President, swung in at the tail of his party, and finally voted for Johnson's conviction, though he had to do it with a most timorous heart and didn't believe him guilty."

"You mean to say that Sherman was opposed to the impeachment?"

"Old Thad Stevens said that the reason he put in the eleventh article was that cowards like John Sherman could not make a tie with even articles. Thad Stevens always had the greatest contempt for Sherman. You remember that when the State of Tennessee was about to be readmitted to the Union the question arose as to whether among her loyal citizens the blacks should be allowed to vote. Sherman took the safe ground that he was in favor of her representation whether they voted or not, but he would not say whether he wanted the negroes to vote or did not want them. Stevens and Schenck and men of that class always looked on John Sherman as a fellow without principle or any bold policy except for Sherman. I contend that he never was an anti-slavery man from heart, never a Republican from disposition. He belongs to that class of men in the rear of every generous movement. Johnson was greatly incensed at himself for having appointed Judge Sherman in the face of John's vote for his conviction, and I felt that I had been swindled."

SHERMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

"Do you think John Sherman can be nominated for President by the Republicans?"

"He won't come near it, and if he could be nominated, would meet with such an overwhelming defeat that you wouldn't hear of him again. No interest in the United States would take the least stock in John Sherman. He has been the creature of the banking interest without having attached himself to it; that has antagonized the agricultural class; he has voted against every Bounty Bill, and won't get the soldiers' votes. Such a man as that will be laid out so flat that the party will be ashamed of him."

Ostriches on a Cape Farm.

[Good Words.]

The males are splendid birds, often measuring seven feet in height when the head is raised, and above four feet to the shoulder, with black shining feathers on the back, and the beautiful plumes, both black and white, under the wings and on the sides of the tail. A band of bright red or pink runs down the leg, and they prance about with great dignity, shaking the wealth of rich, loose, hanging feathers under their short arms (as one might say) with much pomp and ceremony before their ladies, who are far more quietly dressed in gray. They, too, have, however, some white feathers, but these cannot be depended upon, as they are often streaked with gray, and are never so valuable as those of the male birds. Their large eyes have a curious film, which they can bring over them and retract at pleasure.

A pair of fine ostriches is worth about £80, and five were now parted with; but the remaining nine used nightly to settle themselves to roost at equal distance along the farm-yard, with their large projecting breasts flat on the earth. And a stranger driving up to the place after dusk was more than confronted by the nine sentinels suddenly uprising from the ground to their full height with startling effect.

They are extremely strong, and can kill a man by striking at him with the full force of the leg, when the claw, above an inch long, of the front toe, will tear the flesh from head to feet; the wound from the nail is considered to be poisoned. The bird when it is to be plucked is, therefore, very carefully secured; it is driven into a narrow pen and a bar let down behind it. A stocking is then drawn over its head, and when once blindfolded it remains motionless and makes no resistance. The quill of the feather, when alive, is full of blood, and plucking must be a painful process. About twenty of the finer feathers and thirty or forty of the common ones are taken at the same time, when the poor bird's wounds are rubbed with sweet oil and vinegar. It soon seems to recover; but the tender-hearted master sometimes cuts the plumes off near the roots instead of plucking them; these, however do not sell so well. A good feather is worth ten shillings at Cape Town, and the produce of the five ostriches amounts to about sixty pounds a year. This in a bad season, when the wheat is destroyed by rust, when the sheep have the scab, when the cattle suffer from dry seasons and short crops, and the oidium is threatening the vines, must be a very pleasant resource to the Cape farmer in his need, which the English one will envy him.

It is by no means, however, all plain sailing with ostrich produce. The birds only breed after five years, and often come to grief; the male birds fight, they rub themselves against the ground, break and dirty their feathers, are fond of water, and often plunge into the pools and swim over, much to the detriment of the plumes that are to figure on the bonnet of some Paris or London *elegante*.

The bird is very easily killed by a slight twist of the neck or a blow on the head. The immense cavity for air within the breast, which enables it to run so long, makes a sound like a drum when the bird is struck on the back. At one time in the year they make a loud booming noise like that of a bull, very alarming when the ostrich is unseen and comes suddenly close upon you. They are, however, extremely quiet when well treated, and the children on the farm are often put to ride on their backs. Horses, until they are accustomed to the sight of them, snort and rear in great affright, and the ostrich returns the compliment of dislike. In an ostrich camp close by, when the master went about to inspect his sitting hens, they rose at him menacingly, but when he rode round they remained cowed and silent.

Starving Indians and Schurz's $300 Speeches.

(Harrisburg Patriot.)

While Mr. Carl Schurz was making speeches at three hundred dollars a night for Calico Foster in Ohio, information was received at Washington that one populous and peaceful tribe of Indians under the care of his department were reduced, by the failure of their crops, to the point of starvation. And many of us wonder why Indians go on the warpath.

HAYES IMPLICATED.

The Missing Link in Thief Casanave's Story.

How the Fraudulent President Interested Himself in His Louisiana Ally—a Thousand Dollar Contribution to the Hush Fund.

[Washington Post of Tuesday.]

When Casanave, the saddle-colored returning boarder of New Orleans, gave out, recently, his correspondence with the Fraudulent Administration, relative to the payment of his attorney's fee, he kept back the trump card of the pack. The paper which betrayed more than all the others combined, was withheld by this sharp President maker, as a sort of reserve to bring the Hayes gang to time in case they should hang back with the balance of the money. It was not the intention of Casanave that this tell-tale document should be made public unless the frauds from whom he is extracting money should attempt to cheat him and leave him in the lurch; but THE POST got its grip upon it, and consequently the public gets the benefit of the complete exposure.

As was shown by the recently published interview with Casanave, he came to Washington for the express purpose of making the Administration raise the money to pay the claim against his property in New Orleans. The attorneys who defended the Returning Board accepted the assurance of those thieves, that their fee should be paid. They performed their duty faithfully, and succeeded in saving the scoundrels, through whom Hayes had been made President from the penitentiary. Having accomplished this, they demanded their well-earned money, and were practically told by the returning boarders to get it if they could. They sued for their fee, and Casanave's livery stable was the only property belonging to the quartette of rascals that was not execution proof. Casanave came to Washington to urge his claim, and the letters he wrote and received have been published. He received, as he states in his interview, assurances that the money would be raised. He believed in these promises, and while waiting for them to be fulfilled received the following telegram from his brother:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 12, 1879.

G. CASANAVE, Washington, D. C.:

Keeper at the stable; contents advertised to be sold Saturday, 15th; what am I to do?

P. CASANAVE.

This dispatch alarmed Casanave, and he immediately rushed to Judge Shellabarger, the legal adviser of the Administration, to whom he had been referred.

"Look at this, Judge," he said, as he exhibited the telegram. "My property will be sold in three days unless something is done, and I can't wait any longer. That money must be raised."

Judge Shellabarger adjusted his spectacles, read the dispatch over twice, and said to Casanave: "You stay here till I come back, I'll go and see the Secretary" (Sherman.)

That was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th, the date of the telegram. In an hour or so Judge Shellabarger returned and told Casanave that it "would be all right;" that the money would be sent to his office that afternoon. An hour or two later Webb Hayes entered Judge Shellabarger's office and gave him $1,000 in national bank notes, saying his father had sent it and that was all that could be raised just then. It was too late in the day to transact any business involving the payment or transmission of money; so Shellabarger told Casanave to go home and sleep soundly, as the matter would be arranged, and his property saved early next day. For the purpose of attending to this business, Judge Shellabarger arrived at his office early next morning, (the 13th), and found Webb Hayes there awaiting him. He at once accorded Webb a private interview, and the latter said that his father wanted that $7,000 held back; that a detective had informed his father that there was "collusion and fraud between Casanave and the New Orleans attorneys." Webb said further that this "detective" had discovered the whole plot, and had voluntarily informed his father of it. Casanave was in conspiracy with the attorneys to raise the amount named ($5,000), which was an exorbitant and outrageous fee for the services rendered to the Returning Board. This was early on the morning of the 13th, and as Casanave was waiting upon Shellabarger to see what the latter would do, he was called in, after Webb had left, and informed of what the latter had told. He denied most emphatically that there was any collusion or fraud in the affair, and said that the amount of the fee was agreed upon before the attorneys went into the case; it was not an exorbitant fee, as there were three lawyers engaged in the defense.

Judge Shellabarger asked to see again the dispatch Casanave had received in regard to the sale of his property. It was produced, and on the back of it the Judge wrote the following and told Casanave to take it to John Sherman.

My Dear Secretary:

The $503 you sent me I have sent to Badger. I still hold the $1,000 sent me by the President. He reports collusion and fraud. What shall I do?

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER.

This note was carried to John Sherman, who replied to Shellabarger, requesting him to investigate the matter. The judge made inquiries among lawyers familiar with legal affairs and legal fees in New Orleans, and ascertained that the fee charged was reasonable enough. He so reported to John Sherman, who then directed him to send the $1,000 to New Orleans. In order to have a distinct understanding in regard to the payment, Shellabarger then sent the following telegram to Collum, the leading attorney who had defended the Returning Board:

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 13, 1879.

E. North Cullom, New Orleans, La. Exchange Alley, near Custom House Street.

Should we send one thousand more on Returning Board judgment, will you give reasonable time for balance?

SHELLABARGER & WILSON.

To which the following was a reply:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 13, 1879.

Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson, Washington, D. C.

If you send me two hundred and fifty dollar more, making a total of $1,750, and Casanave will give security not to dispose of his property, I will wait till January 1. E. NORTH CULLOM.

Immediately upon receipt of Cullom's reply, Shellabarger saw Sherman again and got $250 additional and sent it to Badger, the Collector of Customs, along with the $1,000 Hayes had contributed the day before. This made a total of $1,750 paid on the account, as $500 had been sent to Badger for payment to Cullom a few days before.

The *Post* is enabled to solve the interesting problem as to who furnished the money that was sent to New Orleans. John Sherman contributed the first $500, whether from his own pocket or from some fund in the Treasury remains to be found out. Hayes paid the $1,000, and during the night his stingy soul repented the deed, and early next morning he attempted to get it back by falsehood, told through the mouth of his son. Webb declined to give the name of the "detective" who he said had given his father information of Casanave's fraud, although the latter insisted upon knowing, that he might be able to refute the statement.

Casanave said to a friend before leaving Washington that he had a "document" which would bring the Administration to time if they made any attempt to shirk the payment of the balance of the $5,000. He then exhibited the note printed above, remarking at the same time that he "wouldn't take any money for it."

The transaction brings directly to Hayes not only a knowledge of the fraud committed in his behalf in Louisiana, but proves that he has paid money to procure the silence of the men who stole him into the Presidency.

FOOLED ON HIS DEATH-BED

Into a Confession of Several Murders, Robbery and Arson.

(Philadelphia Telegraph of Wednesday.)

After many years, one of the greatest mysterious murders in the annals of crime in this city has been opened up to the light of day by the confession of the perpetrator while on his supposed death-bed. The criminal, Theodore Joseph McGuirk, was in the employ of a farmer in Erie county, where he was taken seriously ill about the 12th of August, 1877. Expecting to die and filled with remorse, he made a full confession, of which the following embodies the chief points, to a daughter of the man he was working for, and who acted as his nurse:

He first confessed complicity in the great coal oil fire in this city February 8, 1865, at Ninth and Washington avenue, when 2,000 barrels of oil, several thousand tons of coal, a number of buildings and human beings were destroyed in the flames. He was in league with three men—McMenamin, Mara and Fleetwood. The latter started the fire and perished in the flames. Mara and McMenamin afterward enticed McGuirk into a vacant lot and Mara stabbed him in the left breast and fled, leaving his victim for dead. That was in 1868, and when he recovered a business man for whom the burning of the oil works was said to have been done by contract sent, $25 to McGuirk and told the latter to leave the city, which he did, going to Michigan and settling and marrying there.

He also confessed to the murder of the watchman of S. S. White's dental depot, No. 528 Arch street. In company with Hugh Mara early in the morning of October 7, 1865, they forced their way into the place through a rear entrance. It was Sunday morning, and they did not expect to find the colored watchman on duty there. He came on them unexpectedly just as they were about to enter the safe room of the place, and as he knew both of them, Mara and McGuirk resolved to kill him. There was a terrible fight, the watchman battling for his life. But he was at last knocked down, bucked and gagged, and his head crushed by a blow from a billet of wood. They were afraid to shoot him for fear of making an alarm.

In making the confession McGuirk said that it was he who killed the watchman, Mara keeping guard at the door while he did it. After making his confession he recovered, and seemed to be fearful of the woman's telling it to others, and threatened her if she did so. He went away from the place and returned some six months afterward. He left but returned several times afterward, and in April last said to the woman: "You know enough about me to give me a great deal of trouble. If anybody betrays me, my life is as dear to me as theirs, and it won't be good for them." She took this as a threat and began to be afraid of him, and in June informed Judge Vincent of the facts.

McGuirk left her father's house and attempted to see her several times afterward.

Judge Vincent wrote to the authorities of this city, and Detective Tyson was sent to Erie after McGuirk, accompanied by Detective Weyl. The murderer was captured at McKean's Corner, in Washington township, about seventeen miles from the city of Erie, by Special Officer T. J. Fogelbaugh, after a severe battle. Yesterday he was given over to the custody of the Philadelphia officers. He arrived in Philadelphia to-day, and was committed for a hearing.

Congressman H. B. Wright Defiant.

(From his San Francisco Speech.)

I care not for the voice of the press. It may call me a demagogue, tool or whatever it please. So long as I keep my skirts clear of the crime of selling out for gold my twelve thousand laboring men will send me back to Washington, and the press cannot help itself. If I have the will to go back the press cannot keep me out. I defy opposition so long as I keep straight.

Wedded Perforce to Their Idols.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

It is useless for the Republican party to kick, or make any wry faces. It has got to clasp the Returning Boards to its bosom and carry them right through the campaign, and the *Tribune* might as well begin the distribution of its cipher pamphlets now, while members of its party are using Ewing's forged frank. These matters can't be attended to too early.

For the Russian Mission.

(Baltimore Gazette.)

No attention has been paid to our nomination of Mr. Sprague's German professor for the vacant Russian mission. In view of this unfavorable indication we withdraw the name of Prof. Lincke, and present that of Mr. Casanave of Louisiana. Mr. C. is poor and unintellectual, but he is fully as honest as Stoughton, and knows as much about Nihilism.

John Sherman's Speech.

(Cin. Enquirer.)

John Sherman's Steubenville speech is having almost as good a run in the newspapers as the opening chapter of Robert Bonner's "Unwilling Bride," or the "Midnight Yell of the Maniac Lover." Gracious! The enormous amount of money it must cost these two gentlemen to advertise.

What Kearney Will not Do.

(Cin. Commercial.)

If the wounds Kalloch received, front and rear, should prove fatal, we suppose there will be a great noise, but we do not believe Dennis Kearney will countenance an assault by a mob upon a man who shot a liar for lying about his mother.

PETER SIPLE of North Ferrisburgh, Vermont, has six daughters who average 217 pounds each. His whole family of eight persons weigh 1,762 pounds.

Weekly Post.

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POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$8 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail..... 2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$1 50
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 25

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Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1879.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY POST. Parties remitting for THE WEEKLY will bear this in mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

HONOR AMONG THIEVES.

The motive underlying the Casanave relation is too apparent to give the affair any weight. He wants money. Like Romans, with Stewart's body, he holds his possession as equivalent to so much cash.—*Gazette.*

Of course he wants money. He has earned it too. His vote on the Returning Board disfranchised thousands of Louisiana Democrats and so gave the electoral vote of the State to HAYES, and made that Sublime Fraud President. CASANAVE was one of the essential links in the chain of fraud. On Friday last at Block Island, Justice MILLER of the Supreme Court, and a member of the Electoral Commission of infamous memory, said in speaking of Mr. TILDEN: "*He was elected in Louisiana; that is, he got eight or ten thousand more votes than Hayes.*" CASANAVE was a potent agency in nullifying these votes, and reversing the voice of Louisiana by making it count for HAYES instead of for TILDEN, to whom it belonged on every principle of law and justice. "He wants money," says the *Gazette*. Well, did he not earn it? SHERMAN and HAYES testified that he did, by a few days ago advancing him $1,750 to save his property from being sold at Sheriff's sale. They did not do this out of friendship or charity, but simply to pay CASANAVE for his villainous part in the Returning Board. Men are in the Penitentiary for doing less than HAYES and SHERMAN did in this instance. They paid premium and hush money for crime committed.

From CASANAVE'S stand point, he is right in his demands. There should be honor among thieves. He stole and HAYES and SHERMAN received and divided. On what principle of Newgate law are the Receivers entitled to monopolize the plunder and cut out the active thieves, whose courage and skill bagged the booty, from their share of the swag? CASANAVE, if he reads the POTTER report, will see that HAYES has rewarded the Presidential thieves most liberally. He has not paid them a cent out of his own pocket to be sure, for he takes precious good care of his fifty thousand a year, but has paid his debts to them out of the public treasury. The roster of infamy shows *one hundred and sixty-five* of the Presidential thieves and conspirators holding offices of honor and profit, and that their annual income therefrom amounts to $265,000 per annum, *or over one million of dollars* to be paid them directly from the treasury during HAYES' term of office. This is the way HAYES pays his debts, rewards villainy, and purchases silence.

CASANAVE was an important factor, as a member of the Louisiana Returning Board, in nullifying "*the eight or ten thousand more votes than Hayes,*" which Justice MILLER of the Supreme Court and the Electoral Commission, says TILDEN received in Louisiana. The trick could not have been done without him. Of course he wants money. He has earned it. As the *Gazette* refers to the STEWART grave robbery, we think HAYES and SHERMAN doing CASANAVE out of his fair share as gross a violation of the principle of honor among thieves as it would be for the originators of the grave robbery plot to refuse a just divide of plunder realized, with the active body-snatchers. They played for a parcel of old bones, and HAYES and his fellow-conspirators for the power of a great nation and millions of patronage. The principle is the same.

CASANAVE is a poor devil of a mulatto undertaker, who had not the assurance of WELLS, ANDERSON & Co. to see himself properly rewarded; and yet we suppose he has the consciousness of being as great a rascal as WELLS, and having done as much to put HAYES where he is. It is not much wonder he expresses a profound contempt for the occupant of the White House and his Mephistopholes SHERMAN. He is the peer of either or both of them, and that is not saying much.

FATHER OF CHEAP POSTAGE.

A cable dispatch says: "Sir ROWLAND HILL, founder of the penny postage system, is dying, at the age of 85." Most persons are under the idea he has been long dead, but this shows how little account we take of the real benefactors of the race, once they have done their work, and their ideas are universally adopted. ROWLAND HILL was born in 1795, and entered the British civil service in 1835. In 1837 he commenced an agitation by pamphlets and addresses for a reform of the old postage system, a reduction of postage rates and the abolition of franking. It met with great opposition, but in 1842 he succeeded in carrying it into effect, and it at once produced great results, disappointing all the prophets of evil. He is the founder of cheap postage in England, and the same idea has been adopted by all other civilized nations, and internationally. His great services were promptly appreciated and rewarded. In 1846 the people of Great Britain presented him with a testimonial valued at $67,000. In 1854 he was made Chief Secretary of the British Postoffice, and held that position until 1864 when he retired on account of ill health. On retiring from office Parliament voted him $100,000, the Society of Arts a gold medal and the University the degree of D. C. L. in recognition of the benefits he had conferred on his country and mankind. He was also the originator of the money order system and of the postal savings bank. He was knighted by the Queen in 1860. No thinker or inventor in history has put forth an idea of great utility so quickly adopted, so universally successful, and of such incalculable benefits to mankind as ROWLAND HILL, the father of cheap postage.

NOT DYING OUT.

Justice MILLER of the Supreme Court and the Electoral Commission, now says TILDEN carried Louisiana by eight or ten thousand majority over HAYES; yet the infamous 8-to-7 decision gave the State to HAYES and so made him President.

Justice STRONG of the Electoral Commission, and also of the Supreme Court, in a letter to the Hon. GEORGE W. JONES of Tennessee, written after HAYES became President, virtually admitted the 8-to-7 decision was unjust, in that it defrauded the man honestly elected President of his just rights. We believe STRONG claimed the decision saved the great principle of State sovereignty.

When Justice STRONG and MILLER and JOE BRADLEY came down from their places in the Supreme Court to sit on the Electoral Commission, they took this oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws, so help me GOD,"

After having kissed the book, they decided by the aid of MORTON, HOAR, GARFIELD and MCCRARY, that they would not "examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission." And so the forged and fraudulent paper from Louisiana became HAYES' title deed to the Presidency.

Talk of the "fraud issue" dying out, the Republicans have yet to hear the overture to the march of next year's Presidential campaign. "In the contest of "1876," said Governor TILDEN on Tuesday last, "the issue was the restoration "of the Government, its practical working and administration, to the original "ideas of its founders. The defeat of the "popular will, as declared in that election, has raised a vastly greater issue— "that is, the integrity of the system of "self-government through elections by "the people. This issue transcends all "others, and it would be a betrayal of "the most sacred duty to mankind to "permit it to be sacrificed to inferior "and transient questions ?"

The historic fraud of American history will remain an issue until the people have stamped it and the vile crew of conspirators who concocted it, with eternal infamy. This will be the verdict of the ballot box in November, 1880.

EDUCATING THE INDIANS.

The United States barracks at the pleasant and ancient borough of Carlisle in this State, has been a military past since revolutionary days. It has been the great school of instruction for many years for the cavalry employed in fighting the Indians, but its military days are over, and it is to be transformed into an asylum or school for the education and training of Indian youths, where in future years they may learn the arts of peace.

The War Department has turned over the Carlisle barracks and grounds to the Interior Department, and a school is to be established for the education of Indian boys and young men, modeled after the Hampton Normal Institute, in Virginia. Captain R. H. PRALL of the army has been placed in charge of it. He has had much experience in the work of Indian education at St. Augustine and at Hampton, and is confident of good results at Carlisle. About one hundred young Indians will be sent to Carlisle this fall.

The Secretary of War thinks this is the only way of saving a remnant of the Indian tribes, for so long as the tribal relation is continued they must gradually become extinct. He says the efforts of the government are in the direction of bringing up a class of young men who will be leaders of their people, in taking them away from the chase and war as the sole worthy occupation for the hands of men. The rapid extinction of the buffalo and small game and the filling up of the waste places by settlements render this step absolutely necessary to the future interests of the aborignal population of this country, and it is confidently expected that in time the Indians will be brought from the precarious living of the chase into better ways. The government has received numerous importunities for volunteer schools, but has and will persistently refuse any such suggestions. The instruction of the Indians will be kept under the immediate direction of the department charged with the Indian administration.

SHERMAN AND CASANAVE.

JOHN SHERMAN is commended for taking the stand in the CASANAVE matter he has, and publicly declaring he will assist that unfortunate brother who did so much for the Republican party and got so little. It would have been to the credit of the Secretary if he had exhibited the same spirit in relation to the AGNES JENKS letter, and instead of whimpering an oath that he did not know whether he wrote it or not, have boldly avowed the authorship and claimed it was done for the best interests of the Republican party, and that he would do the same thing again. His party would have considered him a champion of the heroic mould, as it did BLAINE when he acknowledged the genuiness of the MULLIGAN letters. But what does SHERMAN mean in this CASANAVE matter when he says:

"Did Casanave have a talk with you about it?"

"Only in a general way. I did not see much of him and he merely told me the status of the case. As far as raising the money is concerned that is an easy matter. Why, I could go out here in Pittsburgh and tell the leading Republicans that Casanave was about to be sold out to pay his counsel fees in that criminal case and I am confident I could raise all the money in two hours. I could do the same in New York or Cincinnati or almost anywhere else. Casanave could have raised the money from the few wealthy Republicans who are in New Orleans if he had tried to, but Wells and the others could not help him."

The interview purports to have been in this city, but was the Secretary justified by any experience of the past in assuming that RUTAN, ANDERSON, Marshal HALL or DAVIS would voluntarily and cheerfully pay out of their pockets several thousand dollars to help this Louisiana perjurer. Of course if CASANAVA had not acted as he did they would not now be drawing salaries, which makes the case pretty strong. But they are saved by the liberality of HAYES.

THIRTY-FIVE of the forty-one millions of baby bonds issued to please the common run of people, were gobbled up by banks and are safely beyond the reach of further investment. Another evidence of SHERMAN'S capacity for refunding consists in permitting the First National Bank of New York, with a capital of $500,000, to owe Government $46,000,000 on account of subscription of 4 per cent. bonds. The New York *Exchange*, the leading finance paper of that city, says:

One per cent. decline on $46,000,000 of 4 per cents. is equal to $460,000, or within $40,000 of the sum of the capital of the First National Bank. Whether the amount of indebtedness of the First National Bank is $40,000,000 or $46,000,000 is immaterial. If it is one-half of either amount, it is an exhibition of reckless banking. It is, of course, understood that the Government holds the 4 per cent. bonds or other bonds as security for the bank's indebtedness, but it is not probable that if the 4 per cents. should decline to 98 or 97 the bank would be able to fulfill its contract with the Government. In case of such an event, it is easily seen that the disaster would be more extensive and would involve greater interests than that controlled by the bank. Hence, it seems that it possible that some of Mr. Sherman's circulars in regard to the success of the refunding operations and the saving of interest may require to be amended.

THEY have in New York a State organization known as the "Farmers' Alliance," which will probably have its effect on politics, by influencing the nominations of the two parties, as that is the way it proposes to operate. A Convention of the Alliance was held at Syracuse on Wednesday, and an address adopted calling on the people to create such a Legislature as will protect their interests against corporations. A resolution adopted demands that "the rights of the citizens, be they rich or poor, shall be respected upon public highways; that with transportation of freight, as with passengers, the charges shall be to all citizens alike and in no case should more be charged for a short than a longer distance." The farmers of the country could control its politics to a much greater extent than they do, by concerted action. The Granger movement was a step in that direction but it died out. The farmers need education as to what can be accomplished by united action against the professional politicians. This will come in time, and the "Farmers' Alliance" in New York is a move in that direction.

THE Washington *Post* points out the necessity of keeping CASANAVE quiet, which drew out five hundred dollars from HAYES. He gave notice before leaving Washington, that he will expose the Louisiana fraud in all its iniquity, unless the balance of the money necessary to relieve his property is forthcoming immediately. Says the *Post*:

Casanave is prepared, too, to carry out his threat. He made a practice during the sittings of the board in 1876, to take possession of all the documents that came in his way, and he has preserved numerous letters and telegrams which will throw light upon that dark transaction. He has a habit of taking notes of all important business matters, and he filed several books with memoranda of the Returning Board sessions. He is prepared to give a true history of the steal and to fortify his words with documentary testimony. He exhibited a few of his tell-tale documents here in Washington, and it is pretty safe to predict that the fraudulent Administration will send him the balance of the money he demands.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has unusual facilities for finding out such things, has at last learned where the CASANAVE fund was raised. To begin with, Fraudulent HAYES gave five hundred dollars of the hush money. One thousand dollars was secured in New York and two hundred and fifty in Washington besides what HAYES gave. Secretary SHERMAN, it is officially told, gave nothing, although he was anxious to do so, and it was with great difficulty he was restrained by his friends. They think he has suffered enough, as he has already been bled of several thousand dollars on account of the Louisiana business. CASANAVE'S second call will be for a larger amount. He has a trunk full of documents.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE chief value of the Electoral Commission consisted in demonstrating that it was of no value.

IF the framers of the Constitution intended to make this a nation they would have so called it, instead of the United States.

WHEN CARL SCHURZ comes around next year and makes speeches (terms, $200, c. o. d.) against GRANT, will the *Gazette* print them?

HAYES is booked for another State Fair. He now goes to the Ohio, Kansas and Michigan pumpkin shows, with several States to be heard from.

GENERAL MERRILL, in charge of the Ohio river improvement, wants $500,000 for the river next year, independent of $200,000 for the completion of the Davis Island dam.

IF the Republican party had conceived the possibility of the freedmen voting the Democratic ticket, would there ever have been a Constitutional Amendment to that effect?

SECRETARY SHERMAN restrains his natural impetuosity long enough to assert his belief that any Republican who hesitates to help CASANAVE with money is a damned fool. SHERMAN has a level head on such matters. He coached ELIZA PINKSTON.

ALWAYS preceding the Maine election there must be somebody killed in the South, to fire the Northern heart and carry the Republican party through. It serves admirably to hide present issues and avoid discussion of disagreeable subjects at home.

ILLINOIS has raised this year about 45,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the Chicago *Tribune* thinks it a larger crop than has been raised this year by any State of the Union. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* puts Indiana's crop at 50,000,000, but these estimates are exaggerated.

THE YAZOO homicide may have been a very bad affair, and we will know all about it one of these days. But it was no degrading to the American people as the fraudulent occupant of the White House paying $500 hush money to the negro scoundrel CASANAVE.

REPUBLICANS are not growing fast in the Blue Grass State. While the vote of BLACKBURN is about even with that of MCCREARY at the last gubernatorial elecetion, EVANS, Republican candidate, runs behind HARLAN, the Republican candidate at the same election, some ten thousand votes.

THE Democratic county ticket meets with more favor than usual at the hands of taxpayers of the Republican party. The Court House ring does not like it, which is much in its favor and will go far to recommend it to the people. We are satisfied it can be elected, with anything like attention to getting out the vote.

WHEN CARL SCHURZ was making Democratic speeches in this part of the country, a few years ago, the *Gazette* said he was nothing but a poor, miserable infidel Dutchman, but now that he is talking for his bread and butter on the other side, he is a truly good man and an eloquent defender of the HAYES fraud.

THE Republican press insist upon holding the whole community of Mississippi as guilty of the murder of DIXON. This community objected very strongly against being held responsible as rioters in 1877, and still protests against being made responsible for the murders, rapes, seductions and other crimes committed daily in our midst.

JUST what Uncle SAM TILDEN leaves Mr. CY. FIELD to stand on is not perceptible to the naked eye. He entered into no contract, express or implied, with FIELDS, not to sell the stock, and he reduced his investment in the elevated railways on his judgment as a man of business, which, it appears, was somewhat sensitive to the C financial pyrotechnics") of FIELDS & CO. We advise a perusal of Mr. TILDEN'S interview with the *World* elsewhere printed. As the *Chronicle* is the chronic assailant of TILDEN in this neck of woods it should pitch into him for his good sense in unloading a precarious stock just as it belabored the Democratic County Convention for nominating what it conceded an "unexceptionable ticket."

Arrears of Pension Claims.

The officials of the Pension Bureau at Washington say that they will be able to dispose of every claim under the act allowing arrears of pensions by the middle of October. The amount already disbursed is nearly $12,000,000, leaving $13,000,000 to be paid. It is said that if the amount had been available after the passage of the act every claim would have been settled by the 1st of July, but as the Pension Bureau has only been able to adjust the claims according to the amount which the Secretary of the Treasury could allow from month to month, their settlement has been necessarily slow. Now, however, there is no cause for delay, and they are being paid at the rate of five hundred a day. No special order is observed in the payment of the arrears, the cases being settled in the order in which they are reached. They will aggregate, as the Commissioner estimated, about forty-five thousand claims, requiring $25,000,000 to pay them. The largest amount paid to any pensioner has been $4,500, and in some instances a certificate has been issued for $1 60. The daily disbursement averages $320,000. Some idea may be formed of the extraordinary interest taken in the subject when it is known that before a certificate had been issued there were received upward of twenty thousand letters making inquiries about the subject. The total number of applications filed is 65,000, of which fully 20,000 are not entitled to the additional payment. The rapidity with which the work has been transacted is an evidence of good management and the efficient system of the methods employed in keeping the records of the Bureau. Both the number of cases to be allowed and the amount required for their settlement fall within the estimate made by Commissioner Bentley, and disprove the statements frequently made during the discussion of the question in Congress that it would take not less than $100,000,000 to pay the pension arrears.

THE difficulties in the way of a man in humble circumstances obtaining a homestead of his own in Great Britain are almost insuperable. Land seldom comes into the market, and when it does is competed for in an eager way by the wealthy who wish to add to their holdings. The cost of an inquiry into titles is very heavy. The case is mentioned of a farmer who in December, 1877, bought three acres of glebe land, with a tithe-rent charge of $75 a year. The examination, establishment and transfer of title cost him $580. But land is so tied up by entail and held in large tracts by a few persons that it is almost inaccessible. The law of primogeniture prevents sale, and so does the power to make 999-year leases, thus tying up estates and keeping land out of the market. Great Britain has thus become emphatically the country of the landless, for all the lands are owned by less than 300,000 persons. In England and Wales 17,500,000 acres, or one-half the whole, are owned by 4,500 persons. In Scotland 40 persons own one-half the soil. One-half of Ireland is owned by 750 persons, and two-thirds by less than 2,000. No wonder the British farmer is eager to come to this country, where land is so easy to obtain and so cheap.

THE general improvement of business is strikingly illustrated by the experience of an agent of the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, who has been on a prolonged tour in search of rolling-mill hands. His experience was the same in all the manufacturing centres he visited from Georgia to Maine. He found no idle iron workers in this State, could engage but a small number in Boston and secured only four men by a visit to Portland, Me. This company has now 2,600 men in its employ, though short of workmen in nearly every department, and is turning out 250 tons of steel rails daily, besides a vast amount of other work, and yet orders for work are already on file for a year ahead in some branches and it has had to decline competing for some large orders. The best thing about it is that the experience of the Albany and Rensselaer Company is not an exceptional one, the most favorable reports coming from iron works all over the country.

IT is related that one day in the general political break-up before the Grant and Greeley campaign, when Judge Black and Matt. Carpenter were talking over Presidential candidates the proposition was made to try the jury system of striking: they each were to select six men and then commence to strike and see who would be the man. The first name written was that of Senator Carpenter by Judge Black, but by mutual consent it was stricken. The next name was that of Judge Black by the Senator. As the Judge had the right to strike a name he struck his own. They continued striking alternately until there were but two names remaining on the list, those of Blaine and Garfield. The Judge had the last strike and he struck Blaine, considering Garfield the most preferable.

GEN. JIM. COMLY, our Minister to the Sandwich Islands, has returned home to edit his paper during the Ohio campaign—the Columbus *Journal*. In a late issue he gets off the following "good one" at the expense of Storey of the Chicago *Times*:

As the editor of the Chicago *Times* was going along the street last Sunday he heard a man preaching in one of the churches. He turned to a stranger who happened to be passing and inquired, "Who is that man electioneering for?" "He is a minister—he is telling about Christ," replied the courteous stranger. "Oh, minister, is he? Nearly all of those fellows are at home now, and the diplomatic service seems to go on about as well without them. But who is this Christ he is talking about?" Another Ohio man, I'll bet a quart of peanuts."

THEY are lighting up Niagara Falls now at night with the electric light and the effect is said to be beautiful. Red lenses are frequently used on the lights at the base of the falls and the effect is to make the water of the great cataract look like blood. The red light permeates the mass of water flowing over the brow of the precipice to a wonderful degree. It is all one intense red. The electric light's are also used to create another phenomenon of nature, namely: a lunar rainbow above the falls. By arranging the lights in a peculiar manner the spray that ever hovers above the falls is so illuminated that a rainbow appears with many of the colors common to rainbows.

THE proceedings and report of the Board of Army Officers convened by the War Department in the case of Gen. Fitzjohn Porter, of which Gen. Schofield was president, have been published, in accordance with the order of Congress, and the documents sent to the War Department make three large volumes, one of which is entirely devoted to maps of the battle ground. The publication ordered for the use of Congress will be yet more voluminous, including, as it will, the original report of the court martial and all the accompanying papers. This was done in order that the subject might be fully understood by members in the event that it comes before Congress for legislation.

HENRY J. ROGERS, the telegraph operator who received the first dispatch sent over wire, died in Baltimore last week. He worked with Professor Morse in establishing the original line from Washington to Baltimore and when the line had been completed, in 1844, sat down at his instrument in the Washington office. Professor Morse, being in Baltimore, sent to President Polk the message:

"What God hath wrought."

Mr. Rogers, in reply, sent the following:

"Hail! thou bounteous stranger of the grove—
Thou messenger of spring!
Now Heaven rejoices,
And woods thy welcome bring."

THE Washington *Star*, speaking of Mrs. Prague's protestation of entire innocence in her relations with Senator Conkling, says that it is "probably true," and adds:

If it is not believed it will be due mainly to the fact that the conduct of the two toward each other in Washington has not been that of a good husband to another man's good wife. Appearances have been altogether against their innocence. It may have been only a case of two lofty souls determining to brave out public opinion by associating together in the most compromising way in the face of public scandal, but if so they must accept the penalty of being judged by outside appearances, and not by the whiteness of heart known only to themselves.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SOTHERN and Florence paid $8,000 for six weeks' fishing on the Natasquanana River, Labrador.

THE Pope is reported to have cut down the household expenses of the Vatican from $4,000 a month to $3,000.

THE two daughters of General R. E. Lee—Misses Mary and Mildred Lee—are passing the summer in Norway.

THE Archduchess Christine of Austria, who is to become Queen of Spain, is just twenty-one years old, a year younger than King Alfonso.

DOCTOR S. W. B. MITCHELL, one of the six original founders of the College Fraternity of Phi Kappa Sigma, died at Philadelphia last Saturday.

THE Baltimore *Gazette* calls Jane Swisshelm "a wretched old mouther and female Eli Perkins." Jane will call around with a steel-ribbed umbrella and wear it out on that vilifying viper.

MR. CONKLING will have to come out of his retirement by September 12, as he is engaged to deliver an address on that day to the farmers of Washington county, N. Y. He may send his regrets.

THE London newspapers tell of a belle who paid $25 to have the initials of her lover's name tattoed on her arm, and later, having quarrelled with him, was offering $500 for a means of obliteration.

GENERAL PLEASONTON, who commanded General Taylor's escort in Mexico, says that when once thoroughly aroused old Zack was the maddest man he ever saw—mad from the crown of his hat to the soles of his boots.

HENRY J. SARGENT, the American theatre manager, is introducing his peculiar modes of advertising into England. On the recent opening night of Mr. and Mrs. Knight at Birmingham, he ran a special and gorgeous train from London for invited guests.

COLONEL JOHN S. MOSBY writes from Hong Kong to Dr. Monteiro, of Manchester, Va.: "Reconstruct parties and let the new men—the live men of the State rally around Grant and bury the old fossils. Grant is the man under whose leadership we can create a *new State*."

MR. GEORGE W. JONES, at one time United States Senator from Iowa, has been forced by poverty to seek the nomination for Sheriff of Dubuque county. He is eighty years old. Henry M. Rice formerly United States Senator from Minnesota, is County Treasurer at St. Paul.

MR. W. P. TISDEL, the agent of the Brazilian Steamship Line, of which John Roach is President, and for which an attempt was made, last winter, to obtain an appropriation to pay for carrying the mails, says that while the trade is good, the line is losing about $6,000 a month.

GARIBALDI'S daughter, a girl of twelve years of age, was taking a sea bath the other day at Civita Vecchia, when a young man who could not swim got out of his depth, and at his cry for help the girl swam toward him, caught him as he was sinking and brought him safely to land.

KING ALFONSO'S next wife, the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria, second cousin of the Emperor of Austria and Hungary, is twenty-one years old, but cannot be called pretty. Her conversation, however, is full of charm and her temperament vivacious. She is passionately fond of dancing.

THE Empress Eugenie is said to be much irritated by the circumstance that Pope Leo had expressed his condolence at the Prince Napoleon's death, only through Cardinal Bonaparte, whereas at her husband's death, Pius IX not only sent a telegram of condolence, but also an official letter through Cardinal Antonelli.

RT. REV. WADHOTH expresses the belief that the Republicans cannot count on a single electoral vote from the South in 1880. He says that as the Southern Republicans will not be able to assist in electing the next Republican candidate for the Presidency they should be modest about insisting upon making the nomination.

FOR threatening to punch a brother's head, for singing hymns on his own hook during divine service, for kicking and biting the brethren who put him out, and for calling his pastor in sermon time a "d——d fool," Brother Erastus Miller of Conn., has been expelled from the Methodist church of which he was recently trustee and chorister.

IT is stated that since the meeting of the New York Democratic State Committee at Saratoga, last week, Mr. Tilden has started out agents through the State to make inquiries about the disposition felt by the chief Democratic leaders of every county toward all the candidates for Governor now in the field and the other candidates for State offices.

REV. ABRAHAM WYCHOFF of New Orleans, arrived at Flemington, N. J., to visit relatives, after a ten weeks' journey on horseback. He left New Orleans the 1st of June, and has been traveling ever since, resting on Sundays only. He made it a practice to cover thirty-five miles each day and then stop for the night. The trip was undertaken for his health.

A TRAIN was stopped on the Muskegan Valley (Ohio) Railroad just in time to save it from being wrecked on a timber that had been tied to the track. A search was made for the plotter, and he was caught hiding behind a bush near by. Asked as to his motive, he said: "Well, it's so damned dull out here in the country that I thought I'd have some fun, somehow."

THE Postmaster at Logansport, Ind., is transfixed on the horns of a politico-religious dilemma. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church. The United States postoffice authorities say that Mr. Talbot shall keep his postoffice open at least one hour on Sunday. The church authorities say that he cannot do so and be a good Presbyterian. Hence Mr. Talbot, like Desdemona, sees divided duty.

JOHN HOBSTADT of Highgate, Vt., was a soldier in the war of 1832 and obeyed the orders of Governor Martin Chittenden of Vermont, calling the Vermont militia home from across the lake. For this Mr. Hobstadt and others were declared deserters by the general of the American army. Many years ago he moved to Missouri, and during the civil war seven of his sons were in the Union Army. He is now eighty-nine years old, and he has applied to Vermont for an honorable discharge as to his record in the war of 1812, so that he can die without a stain on his name.

If your bowels are costive take a dose of Dr. Ball's Baltimore Pills; we know of no better medicine.

SHERMAN'S RECORD.

Another Chapter of His Transactions With the Syndicate.

The Government Swindled Out of Large Amounts.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Assistant Secretary Hawley, who is Secretary Sherman's *factotum*, does not deny, nor can Secretary Sherman deny, nor will he if he loves the truth, that the Associated Banks forming the Syndicate have in their possession $45,000,000, which, by contract, should have been put into the Treasury over thirty days ago. To put the case plain: Secretary Sherman, without authority of law, favors the Syndicate with the loan of $45,000,000 of United States funds for nearly three months without any consideration. Worse than that; he not only allows them to retain this amount, but in addition, predicated solely on their credit, he has already issued to the syndicate the four per cent. bonds which the $45,000,000 represent, thus enabling it to sell the bonds which have not been paid for, at a premium of two cents on the dollar, and, in addition to loan until October 1st next, at 2 per cent. on call, the money which should have been paid in before the bonds were issued.

The people have a right to demand an explanation of this transaction. To say the least, it has the look of favoritism about it, and will explain the readiness with which Sherman's pet banks subscribe to the Ohio campaign fund. The people are robbed to enable the banks to make money to put up the blood money which is subsequently exacted of the banks for campaign services. Secretary Sherman is now in Ohio talking to his people on finances. Let him not overlook this damnable transaction.

The First National Bank of New York, which Secretary Sherman has too frequently favored, owes the Treasury on account of four per cent. bonds $19,000,000. This is reliable, the information having been obtained from no less a personage than the Treasurer of the United States. Let Sherman talk to the Ohio people on his relations to this bank. It will interest them.

BARE-FACED ROBBERY.

The main dependence of Secretary Sherman in his displacement of useful officers in the Treasury Department is Assistant Secretary French of Massachusetts. The Treasury ring soon found him an useful instrument for their protection, and at once applied their methods to enlist him. To illustrate: The Supervising Architect of the Treasury, from the first existence of that office, reported to and received instructions from the First Assistant Secretary up to an early date in 1877; when Supervising Architect Hill found it desirous to get rid of Mr. Thomas Boyd, Assistant United States Architect stationed at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at which time it is alleged Hill sent out parties to obtain charges against Boyd.

On these charges Hill demanded of Assistant Secretary McCormick summary action against Boyd; but the Assistant Secretary not being in the habit of star chamber proceedings, directed that Boyd be furnished with a copy of the charges, and be permitted to defend himself. Whereupon Boyd made the malice of the proceedings so palpable and proved the charges so groundless, that Governor McCormick caused the Supervising Architect to prepare a letter to Boyd, exonerating him in the most flattering terms. Very soon after this, to Hill, humiliating incident, an order emanated from the Appointment Division of the Treasury, directing the Supervising Architect to report in future to the Second Assistant, French. The reason of this action might be accounted for on the same ground, that a letter was written in February, 1877, in the same office, that resulted in abolishing a force of the Treasury, of which W. H. H. Stevenons was serving, who has last reported that Assistant Secretary Conant was in collusion with H. M. Williams, then engaged in swindling the Treasury by means of perjury.

In order to "fix" Assistant Secretary French, Mr. Hill investigated the family connection of the former, and finding therein was a son who had given a little attention to stone cutting, young French was put on the rolls of the Supervising Architect at $15 per diem about May 1, 1877. Since when he has been engaged in modeling a figure to be placed over the main dormer window of the new St. Louis postoffice. Young French has been a little more than two years engaged on this work, making his compensation something like $11,000. He has used as models the colored keeper of a house of ill-fame in Washington and one of her girls. The former sat for the arm and the latter for the bust. They were paid $5 per day when occupied, or probably $2,000 more, including incidental expenses. When the model was sent to the stone cutter it was found to be only life-size, and had to be enlarged to colossal size. The celebrated sculptor Bailey charged the Government $750 each for the models used on the main dormer windows in the New York postoffice, and Powers was paid $5,000 for the Greek slave. Rogers got $4,000 for the models of the bronze doors at the Capitol. Contrasting these prices with the sum paid Mr. French, what an artist he must have been! Hill, it is said, still employs his sculptor, and Assistant Secretary French continues friendly. So does Secretary Sherman.

THE KANSAS FEVER

Raging Among the Negroes of Georgia—An Exodus Anticipated.

ATLANTA, August 22.—Information received here from all parts of the State make it certain that the negroes are organizing extensively for an emigration movement to Kansas. They are better fixed in Georgia than in any other State, owning over $6,000,000 worth of property, mostly in lands, which are assessed at merely nominal value. They have free schools in every county for colored children, supported by the taxes of white people, and a free university supported by a State appropriation of $8,000 per annum. In many counties they serve on juries and have generally all their rights. They give no reason for their proposed exodus, and seem to be possessed with a strange spirit of unrest, and many of their leaders seem to have hopes of establishing a State in which the negroes shall have supreme and unquestioned sway. There can be no doubt that thousands of Georgia negroes will leave the State as soon as the cotton picking season is over and similar restlessness is reported among the negroes of Alabama and the Carolinas. There are no signs of agents for the scheme, but the exodus is preached from home pulpits by our own negro preachers. There is no scarcity of negro labor in either of these States at present.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors of vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily recommend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."
31 Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP, the daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, is an artist as well as a writer.

SENTIMENT ON THE SANDS.

(Harper's Bazar)

We wandered away from the crowd.
The blare of the noisy band,
By the loving lips of the ocean,
Over the golden sand;

Talking ridiculous nonsense,
Inspecting preposterous shells,
Flotsam and jetsam, various,
With singular maritime smells;

A bottle, a barrel, some seaweed,
Some muscular bivalves agape,
The remains of their edible persons
Shriveled and dried out of shape;

Past children interring each other
In jocular tomblets of sand,
Digging, and delving, and laughing,
A merry sepulchral band.

"Might I smoke?" "As a matter of course."
She liked the smell of the weed.
A light from a son of the soil,
And back with impetuous speed.

She was poised in a pensive pose
As I noiselessly neared her stand,
And I saw that she wrote, with her parasol,
Lines on the golden sand.

My heart it patted my ribs,
She's writing, no doubt, on the sly,
The name that pleases her best—
"My own, I'll be bound," thought I.

Over her shoulder I peeped—
Over her ruffling collars,
On the golden sand she'd scrawled:
"$100,000!"

EDWIN FORREST 2:11¾.

The Particulars of the Wonderful Achievement.

(Turf, Field and Farm.)

Mr. Bonner's Edwin Forrest continues to surprise the world. At Harford, in August last, he trotted a mile in 2:14¾. In the month of July of the present year he pulled Mr. Bonner to wagon on his three-quarter track in 2:15¼, and a week later Mr. A. A. Bonner, weighing 171 pounds, drove him a mile in harness in 2:13¾. As a big gaited horse must necessarily experience some difficulty in getting around the sharp turns of a three-quarter track the 2:13¾ of Edwin Forrest was deemed equal, if not better, than the 2:13¼ of Rarus at Buffalo; and knowing how really great the performance was, it was argued by critical minds that the horse had shown the full measure of his speed. But on Saturday, August 9, Edwin Forrest marked still lower in the seconds. He was driven on the three-quarter track near Tarrytown, by John Murphy, a mile in the astonishing time of 2:11¾. He wore forward, in addition to a shoe weighing one pound two ounces, an eight-ounce toe-weight on the near foot, and a six-ounce weight on the off foot. The philosophy of the unequal weights is briefly this: The wings of the coffin-bone of the near forward foot are a little more elevated than those of the off one, hence the horse required more weight on that foot to make him send it out of the way of the hind one. With the extra two ounces he goes absolutely level. The horse was first given an easy mile in :39, 1:15½, 1:52, 2:25½; then he was speeded a quarter in :35, jogged around, and without being refreshed by the application of the sponge, came up to the score, and received the word for the wonderful effort. He went to the first quarter in :32½, to the half in 1:05½, to the third quarter in 1:38½, completed the mile in 2:11¾. Three watches were held on him, and the slowest time was 2:12, the fastest being 2:11½. The intermediate time, 2:11¾, was, according to rule, adopted as correct. It looks wild to predict that Edwin Forrest will go still faster on a mile track, and yet, it we mistake not, Mr. Bonner will be disappointed if the horse does not beat 2:11¾ in public at Prospect or Hartford. In each of his remarkable efforts he has trotted so much at his ease that it puzzles the critical mind to determine where speed development in him will stop. When first put on the turf he fought the bit and pulled, as the saying is, a ton. Now, high-spirited as he is, the bearing of the lines would not snap a strong thread. His restiveness under the harsh restraint of the bit is something which has come down to him from his thoroughbred ancestors. Unless Edwin Forrest should meet with an accident he will very soon be shown to the public; and it is more than probable that Hartford will be selected as the theatre for his display.

"Let's go Home!"

[Denver News.]

It used to be said, in the early times in Denver, when the free-and-easy life of pioneer days was thought a necessity, that ladies sometimes masqueraded in male attire, especially at night, just to see what it was that detained their husbands down-town so late. One in particular had a very attractive husband, a fact womanlike, she was very fond of him. It seemed to her that so precious a possession should be guarded jealously, and she did her best to keep him in view. But his incomings and outgoings were frequent. Like the Irishman's flea, he was everywhere but the place at which he was expected to be found. Nevertheless, she buckled bravely down to her mission, and few were his escapades that failed to come under her personal observation. One night she traced him to a dance hall, and, just as he was about leading one of the reigning belles of the place to form a cotillon, a hand sonely-dressed boy interposed between them.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I have a weakness for this girl myself," remarked the young, "and, with your leave, I'll have a dance with her."

Before the astonished gentleman could gather his senses about him, the youth and girl were whirling away in the mazes of the dance. It was the look and tone of the intruder which had dumbfounded him. He had seen that face somewhere, and the voice was as familiar to him as spring violets.

"He looks to be every inch a boy, and yet I'll swear it's a woman," he muttered doubtfully.

In a few moments the dance was over and the boy came close to him.

"Aren't you tired?" he inquired,

"Well, yes," replied the citizens, "a little."

"Well, let's go home," suggested the youth.

"Go—home!" interposed the citizen, in tones long drawn out, while a faint inkling of the youth's identity began to dawn upon him. Then he stopped and peered wistfully into the face wreathed in smiles.

"Will you go home?" the boy again inquired.

It was hardly necessary to have made the inquiry. It was evident the citizen had begun to comprehend the situation. But he heaved a sigh as he replied cordially:

"I think I will."

It was his last night out. The places that knew him once know him no more. Pleasure taken under such espionage had ceased to be pleasing. The gentleman now is one of the pillars of society.

Improving the Indians.

[M. Quad, in the Detroit Free Press.]

At Traverse City we were joined by a man from Boston who had "Injun" on the brain. He shook hands with every red skin he could corner, patted on the head every pappoose he could reach, and the sight of a bark wigwam would send him off on a journey of three miles along the sandy beach. When we got up to Old Mission, "Hiawatha," as we called this Boston man, found plenty of food for his characteristic. Lots of Indians were loafing around—greasy, slovenly redskins who hardly knew enough to catch—fish, and the Bostonian let himself loose. He was the friend of the red man from the word "go." His charity extended to the Indian and no further. The ingenuity of the Indian surprised and delighted him, and after paying $3 for a bark lamp mat worth about 25 cents he exclaimed:

"Why, sir, give the red man half a show and his ingenuity would outshine the white man's in no time at all. He has been knocked down and stepped on and kept down, but I'll improve him if I have to stay here all summer."

The next day, while we were hunting around for harvest apples, we came upon about twenty Indians on the shore. One was using "Hiawatha's" fine comb; another had his toothbrush cleaning the sand out of a sore heel; a third was trying to wind up his watch backwards; a fourth had his wallet; a fifth had his hat and cane. The Boston man had a bottle of perfumery in his satchel, and one old squaw was pouring the contents on the soles of her big, black feet, and then smelling of each foot in succession. Her face bore the broadest, blandest smile one ever saw, and was darkened only when her husband came along and drank up what perfumery she had left.

They sailed away down the bay in their canoes, and an hour after we came across the Boston man. His enthusiasm had so carried him away that he had spent the night in a wigwam. While he slept and dreamed of improving the poor Indian, the poor Indian had remained awake and improved his chances. It was a sad blow to the trusting man, and when we took up a shake purse to send him across to Petoskey, he had only one wish. He wanted to be turned loose in a paddock with the red men of Michigan for about half an hour.

Sending Word to Her "Darter."

[Detroit Free Press.]

The gates at the passenger-depots, which shut out all people not having tickets for the trains, were yesterday closed at the Union Depot against an elderly woman wearing spectacles and using an umbrella for a cane.

"Can't pass without a ticket," said the man at the gate as she came up.

"I want to see if there's anybody on that train going to Port Huron," she answered.

"Can't pass without a ticket, madam."

"I've got a darter in Port Huron, I have."

"Can't help it, please. My orders are very strict."

"I tell you I want to send word to my darter!" she exclaimed, adjusting her spectacles for a better view of the official.

"Yes, but we can't help that, you see. Please show your ticket."

"I want this 'ere railroad to understand that I've got a darter in Port Huron, and she's got a baby four weeks old, and I'm going to send her up word in spite of all the gates in this depot!"

"Please show your ticket, madam."

"I tell you once more——"

"Please show your ticket, madam."

She gave the old umbrella a whirl and brought it down on his head with all the vim of an old-fashioned log-raising, and as he staggered aside she passed him and said:

"There's my ticket, sir, and I've got more behind it! Mebbe one man and a gate can stop me from sending word to my darter to grease the baby's nose with mutton-taller if the weather changes cold: but I don't believe it!"

Only Mrs. Hancock.

[Boston Herald.]

Fifty years ago the leading dailies were the *Courier-Sentinel* and Boston *Atlas*, edited respectively by Joseph Tinker Buckingham, Maj. Ben Russell and Richard Houghton, all men of mark. The weeklies were the *Traveller* and *Gazette*, the latter edited by W. W. Clapp, father of Col. Clapp of the *Journal*. Of "Maj. Ben," as he was familiarly called, many amusing anecdotes are told, one of which, that long antedates the period of which we are speaking, may be worth relating: His relations with Gov. Hancock were intimate, and, having an appointment with the Governor late in the evening, was received by the Executive in his chamber. After a long session, the business being concluded, the Governor drew back and said, "Now, Ben, tell us a good story." This was exactly in the Major's line and he gave him a tolerably "spicy" one. Just at the climax Maj. Ben was horrified by the sound of stifled feminine laughter, and, jumping up, saw from the movement of a high-curtained bedstead standing in the corner that it had an occupant "Good heaven! who can that be?" he exclaimed. "Sit down, Ben," replied the Governor, with a twinkle in his eye; "it is only Mrs. Hancock."

All Men Do It.

Of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson it is related that one day in Utah, when his command was two days' distant from a mailing station, he found that a Captain had returned to the camp forgetting to post a letter which the General had intrusted to him. But all the commander said was: "I can imagine no excuse for such carelessness, Captain." Not long after, the General himself discovered in a winter coat, which had been packed away, a letter which a long time before he had received from the Surgeon with the request that he post it. He had taken it to the station, forgotten to post it, and it had remained in the pocket for six months. The conscientious General first apoligized to the Surgeon, and then he sent for the Captain and said: "I beg your pardon for reproving you for an offense in which I myself set the example."

The Presidential Fever.

(Interview with Judge Black.)

I have been a great deal around the Presidential fever and have found it far worse than the yellow fever plague in Memphis, and it has carried off, politically, more men. I have nursed and cared for those who have been stricken with it, and have seen many go down under its influences; but at no time have I ever felt its contagious influence upon myself, and I can truthfully say the Presidential fever never got the least hold upon myself.

"Save Your Hair." Keep It Beautiful. All Persons Who Aspire to Beauty

of personal appearance should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray, or entirely fallen off. THE LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER restores nature's losses and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens thin hair, cures dandruff and all itcy, scaley eruption on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color.

Ask your druggist for London Hair Color Restorer. Price 75 cents a bottle. Six bottles $4 00. Main Depot for the United States, No. 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. aug18-3

ROMANCE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Oh! she was a maid of laughing eye,
And she lived in a garret cold and high,
And he was a threadbare, whiskered beau,
And he lived in a cellar damp and low.

But the rosy boy of the cherub wing
Hath many a shaft in his slender string,
And the youth below and the maid above
Were touched with the flashing darts of love.

And she would wake from her troubled sleep;
O'er his tender billet-doux to weep;
Or stand like a statue cold and fair,
And gaze on a lock of his bright red hair.

And he who was late so tall and proud,
With his step so firm and his laugh so loud,
His beard grew long and his face grew thin,
And he pined in solitude over his gin.

But one soft night in the month of June,
As she lay in the light of a cloudless moon
A voice came floating soft and clear,
To the startled maiden's listening ear.

Oh! then from her creaking couch she sprung,
And her tangled tresses back she flung,
She looked from her window far below,
And he stood beneath, her whiskered beau!

She did not start with a foolish frown,
But packed her trunk and hurried down
And there was her lover tall and true,
In his threadbare coat of brightened blue.

The star that rose in the evening shade,
Looked sadly down on the weeping maid:
The sun that came in his morning pride,
Shed golden light o'er a laughing bride.

GEORGIA GOLD BELT.

Reminiscences of Gold Mining in the Empire State of the South.

(From Harper's Magazine for September.)

The "gold belt," of which the most productive portion lies at this point, consists of a strip of land running somewhat irregularly nearly due northeast and southwest across the northern end of the State. It averages about ten miles in width, and has been traced 200 miles in length, parallel with the Blue Ridge. White, Lumpkin and Habersham Counties embrace the richest deposits, so far as now known, but the limits of mining are gradually widening. The presence of gold here has been known from the earliest times. Cherokee Indians were the occupants of the territory when white settlement first began, and they were accustomed to seek the gold for ornamental purposes, and to dispose of it in barter to less fortunate tribes. Evidences of their mining still remain, but are insignificant. The methods adopted by the first white settlers, and in vogue until recent years, were very rude, consisting merely of washing out the gravel of the beds of the streams by running it through sluice boxes and splint baskets into a "gum rocker," which was nothing but a split and hollowed out log a dozen or so feet in length. While the water from the sluice box passed through this trough from end to end, the rocker was kept in constant motion, and the heavy gold, permitted to sink to the bottom through the constantly agitated silt was caught by transverse cleats, with or without the aid of mercury. It is said that the first piece of gold ever taken in the United States belonged to this deposit, and was picked up in 1799 by Conrad Reed, a boy who lived in Cabarrus County, N. C. It was as large as a smoothing iron, but was sold to a silversmith for $3 50. Afterwards much larger lumps were found; one weighed twenty-eight pounds, according to tradition. This excited so much attention that exploration was begun, and the gold traced southward, until the borders of the Cherokee territory in Northern Georgia were reached, and prospectors began to encroach upon the reservation. Protests from the Indians naturally followed, and Georgia sent a large police force to keep back the invaders, but it was of little avail. The rush to the mines was much like the stampede to the Pacific coast in 1849, and reckless, dissipated men from all quarters of the country flocked in, prowled about the woods, set up log-huts and shanty groceries on all the streams, and paid no respect to the rights of the Indian or any one else unable to defend them. Even United States troops were powerless to keep the lawless hordes west of the Chestatee, and here as elsewhere the discovery of gold was the end of Indian possession and aboriginal simplicity and charm.

These days are known as the period of "the intrusion"—one or the two dates from which the mountain men reckon all events: the other being "the late war." Finding that no protection of the Indians by police measures was feasible, the State in 1830 adopted the Indians, territory and all, and constituted the region a county called Cherokee, out of which several small counties have since been made. Then the mineral lands were divided up into forty-acre lots, and put up at lottery by the State. One of these lots on the Yahoola River—No. 1,052—now a part of the Hand Company's property, had already become celebrated. It was within the reservation, but men used to creep across to it at night and carry home a meal-bag full of dirt, out of which they would pan from $20 to $40 next day. The instant it was ascertained that an old farmer down in the central part of the State had drawn this prize shrewd speculators set off posthaste to buy it from him.

It soon came to be found here, as elsewhere, that gold was not to be picked up in twenty-eight pound lumps every day, nor did every bushel of soil pan out a double eagle. The worthless, lazy and dissolute majority of the early horde of invaders gradually drifted away, while only the small minority of new comers, whose accession was of real value to the community, staid. The population, like the drift, was slowly panned out, and the current of events carried the dross away. At present the mines are largely owned by corporations, or by private capitalists, who are not residents of the district. Only two of the companies, however, are represented in the New York Mining Board, if I am rightly informed. It was found that as the gold occurred neither in extensive placers, like those of California, nor in indestructible quartz lodes, the methods of mining in vogue elsewhere would not answer here if the best results were to be obtained. The inventive genius and practical knowledge of those interested were therefore set to work to devise the best means of meeting the case, and it was speedily found that the talisman which alone would open the riches of the hills to human use was water. So for as this mere fact is concerned it could hardly be called a "discovery" but the utilization of the idea, and the practical methods by which the enormous power of this natural agent has been put under the miner's control, are the work of Colonel Hand, to whom, more than to any one else, no doubt, belongs the credit of the splendid development of this industry during late years, and the glowing prospects it now holds out.

Billings' "Probabilities."

Josh Billings, who is as usual passing his summer in the White Mountains, has put it in the way of the editor of the *White Mountain Echo* to print a few component parts of his new book to be published in the fall. Its title will be "Old Probabilities: Perhaps Rain—Perhaps Not:" and it will have for its leading motto: "Truth is sed to be stranger than fickshun; it is to most pholks." The selections are these:

About the hardest thing a fellow kan do iz to spark 2 gals at one time and preserve a good average. Try it.

Don't dispize your poor relashuns. They may be taken suddenly ritch sum day, and then it will be awkward to explain things to them: undoubtedly so.

Next to a klear konshience for solid comfort cums an easy boot. Try both.

If a young man hain't got a well-balanced head, I like to see him part his hair in the middle. Don't you?

I don't take any foolish chances. If I was called upon to mourn over a dead mule, I should stand in front ov him and do my weeping.

There is no man so poor but what he can afford to keep one dog, and I have seen them so poor that they could afford to keep three.

I say to 2 thirds of the rich people in this world, make the most ov your money, for it makes the most of you. Happy thought.

I never argy agin a success. When I see a rattlesnaix's head sticking out of a whole, I bear off to the left and say to miself that hole belongs to that snaix.

The infidel argys just az a bull duz chained to a post. He bellows and saws, but he don't git loose from the post, i notiss. Not much.

I thank the Lord that there s one thing in this world that money kant buy, and that iz the wag ov a dog's tail. Yure unkle.

I have seen men so fond of argument that they would dispute with a guideboard at the forks ov a kuntry road about the distance to the next town. What fools.

Thare are but fu sights in this life more sublime and pathethick than to see a poor but virtuous young man struggling with a mustach. It iz thus.

I notiss one thing, the man who rides on the kars every day is satisfied with one seat; but he who rides once a year wants 4. That's so.

Flattery is like colone water, to be smelled of, not swallowed.

The man whom you kant git to write poetry or tell the truth until you git him haff drunk aint worth the investment.

Whenever I see a real handsum woman engaged in the wimmin's rights business I am a going to take off mi hat and jine the processhun. See if I don't.

Classically Drunk.

(Providence Journal's Pawtucket Letter.)

The lights were out, the streets were still, and all other presences were silent in the presence of the peaceful night. And at this time the soft but slightly unsteady tread of a man was heard approaching the station. He took a chair near the door, dangled his legs over the chair's arm, hung his peaked hat on the toe of his boot, and in a low voice addressed the officer: "I was here a year ago and listened to the song of your cricket under the mat there, and I want to hear it again. That cricket comes into my life exactly. He sings and all his green-coated comrades sing of the dying summer. There are a million of these little mourners under the leaves to-night, and they all have one song of pensive sadness. There is a cricket in my heart. There used to be summer there. I am a sort of an old cricket myself. I crawl into the natural formed grape grottoes on the highway and sing my own sad song there. Speaking of cool, wild graperies reminds me that I am athirst. Say, Sergeant, can't you send a sleuth messenge to the Club of the Purple Cluster and tell the vinous triumvirate that are crowning their chaste and marvelous brows with beautiful chaplets to send me, not an old Roman punch even, nor a Grecian amaranthe julep, but a tod, a mere modern tod. Tell them I am always with them, and I often commune, when on my promiscuous pilgrimage, with their disembottled—pardon me, I mean disembodied—spirits; I see their faces rapt and purpling with the blood of the broken-hearted grape of the Garter stream. But say, Sergeant, my blood is turning into the channels of melancholy. This must not be. Here are three coins. I put one into wine, and the world flushes up for me; a second coin, and I own that block there, I am Mayor of Pawtucket, 'I walk on thrones;' a third, and I hear rapturous music, I float on fair rivers, my old coat becomes as the garment of a great ruler: I put my warm heart against the cold marble of the world, and I warm it with its generous flow. The world is no longer a marble tomb to me. It opens, and enchanting forms come forth and embrace me and bid me go on. The gates of eternity open with a majestic welcome to the man who defies fortune and dares to grandly live it out." "But those are not coins," said the officer, "they are buttons." "Well, buttons, so let them be—ah! that song again, the song of the cricket. Officer, let me sleep under the magnetism of the almighty midnight heavens, and let the lady crickets serenade me."

Pious, but Profane.

The old proverb, "Circumstances alter cases," was never more fully demonstrated than in a little incident which occurred in New Haven. It was on the pier where the New York boat starts from. One of the men engaged in loading the freight is a negro called Napoleon. Napoleon is an intensely religious man, who works as heartily as he professes. In a small building at the head of the pier he has every evening a prayer-meeting, which he conducts with profit to both himself and others.

The other night a stranger who was to take the boat for New York was lounging on the pier waiting for the time to pass. Hearing hymn-singing near by he strolled to the spot, and after a little while got a chance to speak to the leader, Napoleon.

"My good colored brother," he said, "you appear to be doing a good work."

Napoleon said he hoped so, and seeing the stranger was interested he fell into a discourse upon the subject.

After a while the stranger started for the pier, shaking hands with Napoleon, and saying:

"My good colored brother, I wish you success."

Reaching the pier he could not see the boat.

"Where's that boat?" he nervously asked a man.

"Gone."

"Gone!" he cried, looking savagely around. "Where is that d——d nigger!"

Much Married.

[Nashville (Tenn.) American.]

There was an old negro in town a few days ago who is the husband of three wives, and all alive and well at this time, and the father of twelve children by each wife, making in all thirty-six children—and all of them living. This muchly married man had on a long-tailed jeans coat, with the initials of his name worked in blue cotton on the lapel of his coat, and bore himself as proudly as though every child he can claim as his own was a thousand dollars. He was summoned here as a witness in a chancery suit, and grew very indignant because a young lawyer would not pay him his fee.

THE most responsible position in a family is that of the nurse, and a good nurse never fails to recommend Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup to the parents of fretful or sickly children. Price 25 cents.

THE SONG OF THE FIDDLER MAN.

The fiddler man was old and gray,
The fiddler man was thin:
And his fiddle it had a gruesome crack
All up and down its poor old back,
And it let a discord in.
But wherever he went, or wherever he came,
The fiddler's welcome was ever the same;
And the song that he sang had a cheery sound
All day as he traveled his weary round:
"The sun may shine, and the rain may fall,
But the good God ruleth over all;"
Sang the fiddler old and gray.

The fiddler man had neither lands,
Nor flocks, nor herds, nor gold;
He earned what he had of meat and drink,
And lodging, and clothes, and a bit of chink,
With his fiddle so cracked and old;
As up and down through each street and lane,
In the sultry sun or the chilly rain,
With twanging string, but with cheery strain,
He fiddled and sang the old refrain—
"The sun may shine, and the rain may fall,
But the good God ruleth over all,
And all are fed by his hands."

The fiddler man had wealth untold;
Ay, sure he had great gain;
For he came and went, as free as air,
And his brows were bent with no brooding care
As he trudged through street and lane.
And over city pavements, hot and dry,
Or in grassy lanes 'neath the open sky,
As he toiled along on his busy feet,
The children hasted his steps to greet,
As he cheerily sang to the great and small
Of the God who ruled over all,
And whose love is better than gold.

Ah, fiddler man, the grass is green
Above the graveyard hill;
And the fiddle that had such a gruesome crack
All up and down its poor old back,
Forever more is still.
But wherever thy name, the fiddler's name,
Its kindly welcome is ever the same;
In the rose-hedge lane or the city's street,
Where oft went straying his weary feet,
Fond hearts re-echo the cheery sound
Of the fiddler's song, with its faith profound—
"Though the sun may shine, or the rain may fall,
Yet the dear God ruleth over all."
So they keep his memory green.

—*Christian Union.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

SALT FOR POULTRY.—The question as to whether salt is injurious to poultry, has often been mooted. The *Country Gentleman* says: To get at the true facts, I have been feeding salt to all my poultry, young and old alike, and closely watching the result. I have fed it in cold mush and hot; in bran and everything else, all the spring and summer (so far) with the following result: The poultry will eat all kinds of salted food in preference to unsalted; they are better in general health; not a louse of any kind in young or old (the first year I have been able to say so), and they are all beginning to moult, many of them laying as though not moulting. Eggs are cheap now, and the hens will be ready for fall laying when the weather is cold and eggs scarce. This may, or may not be, the result of feeding salt largely to them, but I am compelled to believe this to be so, as are some other peculiarities. I have noticed one feature, which may not be in favor of salt—the hens have seemed to be more persistently inclined to sit, it being very difficult to break off the inclination; they sit much closer than usual. All seem voraciously food of green food of any kind, and have eaten a large quantity of clover, grass, young corn and other similar food. My observations lead me to the conclusion that salt is a needed condiment for all our poultry, and in all points is beneficial to them. Pigeons are exclusively fond of salt in any form, and why should not our poultry be also? Such being the true status, it behooves us to consider their needs and attend to them.

FOUL SHEATH IN HORSES.—There is nothing that pulls a horse down faster than foul sheath. Farmers and all having charge of horses should know that it is no hard matter to clean a horse's sheath and keep it clean. The best way is to feed good wholesome food, that will prevent the disease, but that can not always be done, and then we have to resort to a cure, which I find generally a very easy matter. Pare the nails of the right hand smooth, and take as much clean lard, free from salt, as can be held by the points of the fingers and thumb, insert the hand to the bottom of the sheath, and as the hand is withdrawn leave all the lard. Repeat the operation two or three times at intervals of about two days, and my experience is that in nine cases out of ten the horse will be all right. If not, wash out carefully with lukewarm water, but it is a bad plan to use the water in very cold weather. I am now nearly three score years old, but never saw a case of foul sheath until about 25 years ago, and I find now, when my horses are fed on good pure hay, or well cured corn fodder, free from all mould or dust, that they are not troubled, but while feeding Hungarian hay, it is next to impossible to keep them clean. I have never seen a horse troubled with that disease while fed on good corn fodder.

PETROLEUM FOR RUSTIC WORK.—Here is room for great improvement. We see on every hand handsome rustic work falling to decay and becoming distorted by age. It is commonly made of a kind of wood which does not last long. Soak it thoroughly with crude petroleum when new, and it will remain unchanged indefinitely. A rustic summer house on a shaded part of our grounds would have been unusually exposed to dampness and decay had not this been prevented a dozen years ago by petroleum. The peculiar brown color imparted by a mixture of the heavy oil remains unchanged; and a lattice work of pine lath a fourth of an inch thick, fully exposed to dampness and weather is as sound and unworn as ever. The oil is now so cheap that there is no excuse for omitting its application, and it may be rapidly and easily brushed over the surface and sunk into the pores with a whitewash brush. Apply it heavily.

CULTURE OF CELERY.—Few of the choicest garden products are easier of culture than this fine vegetable, when once you know how it is done. Late plantings, for winter, may be made early this month; and with care, rich soil and good culture, a good crop may be realized. A too luxuriant growth is apt to cause the stems to grow hollow; but with judicious culture, in properly enriched soil, with suitable moisture, very little danger is to be apprehended.

KEEPING SHEEP ON SHARES.—In answer to the inquiry made in your last issue over the signature of M. —"What is a fair compensation to a tenant for the care of the sheep, they being the property of the owner of the land, and he farming upon shares; and also what would be an equitable arrangement where the owner and tenant buy the sheep between them?" I will suggest the following answer, sheep out on shares:

We invariably require half of the wool and half of the lambs as our share of the profits on all lambs raised, when there has been due attention paid to the care and management of the sheep; but when lambs die from pure neglect, such as being exposed to the open cold, or perchance a stray and savage sow, for instance, should break in and devour a lamb,—in that case the loss should fall upon the tenant because it is in his power to avoid both of the probable accidents; and we adivse every one who raises sheep to pen their ewes at the period of gestation in comfortable quarters, and they will raise 25 per cent more lambs.

It is a very good plan for the flock-master to visit the fold at intervals during the night with a lantern when ewes look likely to bring forth, when he is likely to save the life of an apparent inanimate lamb, caused by a tedious birth or some other cause, which can be readily done by a little rubbing with a soft cloth, fed with a little cow's milk and placed near the fire. We have in this manner saved valuable lambs. In answer to the second part of the question, will say that the same proportion of profits ought to hold good as with the first. We sometimes put out our blooded sheep, however, by paying extra price for his share of the lambs, but require the tenant, or whoever keeps them, to bestow extra care and keep the lambs until old enough for disposition. This business of putting sheep out on shares is profitable to the owner, because he can invest on another's land and make fifty per cent.; and to the tenant, (as in this case may be termed,) because he avoids all risks of loss by bogs and disease, which often prove fatal to a flock.—*Ed. C. Legg, in Am. Farmer.*

WINTER RYE A VALUABLE FORAGE CROP.—Rye not only affords pasture when pasture is most required and makes an economical hay, but it can be grown cheaply compared to grass, and it can also be grown at a season when the ground would otherwise be idle. Rye may be sown after almost every crop has been harvested except cabbage and turnips, and it will be ready to take off the land in time for planting and sowing the ordinary grain crops in the spring.

A diversity of practice prevails among farmers about the time of sowing winter rye. Some urge early sowing—as early as the month of August—while others believe it is better to defer sowing as late as November, or before the ground freezes. If it does not sprout in the fall, it will come up in the spring. An argument advanced in favor of late sown rye is that it is not liable to be hurt by late spring frosts as is early sown rye. There are earnest advocates, however, in favor of the early sowing of rye. Some sow it broadcast over corn land just before the corn is laid by. By the time corn is gathered there will be a rich fall pasture to be fed off with calves or light stock. Where the corn crop is a partial failure a rye pasture is especially valuable.

The quantity of seed per acre depends on the quality of the soil, the season and the time of sowing. Early sowing requires less seed than later. Generally speaking, one and a half bushels per acre on good corn ground, put in early, are ample; lighter soils, if sown by the middle of September, will require an additional half bushel.

Rye is sown, as other cereals, on well prepared land and the yield is enlarged by the application of manure. The seed may be either sown broadcast or, when seed drills are used, it can be drilled in and covered with the soil.

BUCKWHEAT AS A FERTILIZER.—Mr. T. J. Finney, of Wythe county, Va., gives his experience in using buckwheat as a fertilizer. He writes:

"Desiring to enrich a piece of land, and not having time to await the slow process by clover, and knowing that any organic matter, even weeds plowed under, would enrich the soil, and having plenty of buckwheat, determined to sow that, and did so, about one bushel to the acre, sown in the early spring, after all danger of frost.

"In a very short time the ground was thickly covered with the growing buckwheat two feet high. This was plowed under, covering completely by the use of a block attached to a chain, fastened to the plow-beam and handle. The ground was then well harrowed, and another bushel to the acre sown, and when the growth had attained two feet, again plowed under, and repeated the third time, followed immediately by wheat, and timothy sown in the spring. The wheat crop was good, and there has been a good crop of hay gathered off the ground for fourteen years. To-day (July 19, 1879), I am cutting the lightest crop it has ever produced, and the ground seems crying to me for more buckwheat.

FARM NOTES.

"Dear! dear! who broke my favorite egg?"
Cried Biddy Bantam to her daughter;
"Some lazy cur, too proud to beg,
Has mashed it—and he hadn't ought-ter."

The child gave one pathetic caw,
Her rueful tears began to thicken,
She sobbed aloud: "I broke it, ma—
This little person is my chicken.

Some albumen and lime I'll buy,
And make another one to match it,
Oh, ma, I cannot tell a lie—
I did it with my little hatch it."

—Colorado has 2,000,000 sheep. Last year its wool clip was 5,000,000 pounds, and including money received for lambs sold, the total receipts from its flocks were $1,625,000.

—It cost the Japanese government to move the three car loads (300 head) of sheep recently purchased in the United States, $2,175 24 from New York to San Francisco; thence to Japan by steamship $3,000, a total of $5,175,24 or $25,87 per head.

—A crowd of men were watching a calf in North Carolina choke to death with an apple in its throat, when a small boy stepped up, knocked over the calf, and, laying its neck across the rail, smashed the apple from the outside. Then the calf swallowed it and got up well.

—A little girl about four years old, and a little boy about six, had been cautioned not to take away the nest-egg; but one morning when they went for the eggs, the little girl took it and started for the house—her disappointed brother followed, crying. "Mother, mother, Susey's got the egg the hen measures by!"

—Col. Mead, Superintendent of agriculture of Vermont, says that in five years after he fixed his stables so as to save his liquid manure, he doubled the products of his farm. The greatest waste of agriculture everywhere to-day is this waste of the liquid excrement of cattle. It is five times greater than all the taxes, and there is no need of it.

—A Vermont farmer says: "I saw in a paper that a Western farmer planted flax with potatoes, and it kept the bugs off. Now I want to swap bugs and flax with that man, for I planted flax with potatoes, and the flax came up first, and the bugs roosted on it, waiting for the potatoes to come, and they were thicker on them than on any others I had."

—Pennsylvania is said to be the largest producing state of clover seed, yielding more than 200,000 bushels annually. Ohio produces 102,000. New York 98,837, and Maine but a little over 5,000 bushels. The seed from northern Maine has a high reputation in market for seeding land. Much of the clover seed sent abroad is used for coloring purposes.

—A fertile queen bee, during the better portion of the honey season, deposits daily about 3,000 eggs, and if fertilized they will be working bees. The office of the drone bees, which are destitute of the sac for carrying honey, or of grooves on their thighs for gathering pollen, seems to be to fertilize the queens, which, when accomplished, they are driven out of the hive by the worker bees to perish.

—To rejuvenate old orchards, cut out all the dying wood, and three-fourths of the suckers; scrape the trunks of the trees completely, removing all the old, hard, broken bark, wash with a preparation of whale-oil soap and water, one pound of soap to a bucket of water; and give the orchard not merely under the trees, but every part of it—a healthy top dressing of good barn-yard or compost manure. If there be any life or productiveness in the trees, this will bring it out.

—Cows will quickly fall off in their milk unless they have plenty of clean water within convenient reach. They will suffer considerably from thirst before they will travel long distance for water, until they become feverish, they will drink too much, and this going from one extreme to the other will affect unfavorably the health of the cow and cause a decrease of milk. Cows are kept solely for producing milk, and any unnecessary exertion that they are obliged to make to procure food or drink will divert just so much of their energy from milk production.

—Horses are fond of green feed, and should be allowed it in moderation where kept in the stable on dry feed. Care and judgment should be exercised in feeding. Freshly cut grass may be eaten in moderation, without danger or injury, but I have known horses injured, and even to die, from feeding on grass which was allowed to become wilted and then fed. The horses were kept up to dry feed, and taken to the field to stand several hours, and were fed with this wilted grass. No other assignable cause of injury could be discoverd with a post-morten.

Executions by Electricity.

The species of solemn fantasticism for which the Germans are famous has reached about its climax in a letter of a pastor in a Prussian village to one of the leading Berlin papers. The epistle reads as if the ghosts of Hoffman and Hauff had been galvanized from their graves especially to write it.

Its author commences by deploring the fact that our modern punishment for murder simply makes the executioner guilty of the same crime as his victim; that we can only avenge one assassination by another. A second source of regret to him is that an execution has simply become a species of brutal and degrading show. In view of these facts, he suggests the following improvements in capital punishment:

The scene of an execution shall be the court room in which the sentence was pronounced upon the murderer. The walls of the room shall be draped in black, and the windows sombrely curtained in order to exclude all light. The only article of furniture in the apartment shall be the Judge's desk and an arm-chair. In the middle of the room shall be an iron figure of Justice, with her scales and sword. This effigy shall have in place of bowels as powerful an electric battery as may be necessary. The battery shall be connected with the arm-chair, and governed by a mechanism connection with the scales. The scene shall be lighted by a single torch, burning on the Judge's desk.

The only person admitted to the execution shall be the Judge, jury and other officials concerned in the condemnation of the victim. That person shall be brought in and seated in the chair, to which he shall be menacled immovably. Then the Judge shall read the story of his crime to him and reiterate his sentence. This performed, he shall break a rod of office and toss it into Justice's balance.

The scales will be weighed down by this, and the electric current thus set in circulation. As the balance descends, the Judge shall extinguish the torch, signifying that he thus puts out the victim's life.

So, in utter darkness, the subtle current of the great battery will do its work. Unseen by mortal eyes the condemned man will expiate his crime, and justice will literally avenge itself.

It is understood that Edison is to be commissioned to make an experimental electric statue at once.

What May Be Seen at Tiffany's.

(N. Y. Correspondence of the Boston Gazette.)

In the way of knick-knacks, there are magic pencils to fasten the watch chain; you can get very handsome jewelled ones for $330, or, if that don't suit you, a string of coral beads for $1,000. In this season, when every one is on the wing, it is comforting to know that traveling-bags all fitted out may be had for $700, or, if you don't want the bag fitted up, you can get a set of brushes separate for $350. While buying your bag, you might look at the umbrellas. If this one for $8 don't suit you, here is one for $180. An original idea is that of pocket pieces made out of double eagles or trade dollars, hollowed out and opened by touching a secret spring. Inside is a frame and glass for a picture. You can get a trade dollar for $40. Here are scarf pins by the hundred, and for the hundreds, for one is marked $900. Ladies who are particular about their hands will be pleased to know they can get a nail toilet box for $250. To be sure, the little instruments are of gold and steel, but anything to keep the hands clean. The handsomest goods sold in this store, said my guide, are bought by gentlemen for the ladies of their heart's choice. If it were not for engagements and weddings, there would be no use in trying to keep up this establishment. Three-fourths of the things sold here are for presents.

Highly Moral Theatricals.

The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company that is to start out from Chicago under religious auspices and the sanction of Mrs. Stowe, calls itself the Church Circle, and advertises in its circulars as follows: "The Rev. Mr. North, under whose auspices the combination has taken shape, is a clergyman of high standing throughout the State of Illinois, and is endorsed by some of the most eminent ministers in the Northwest. The company has been selected with reference to the personal as well as artistic standing of the individuals. Our director of performances is Mr. Leon John Vincent, a gentleman conspicuously identified with most of the great benefits that have been organized in aid of school and church purposes in the city of New York. The personator of *Uncle Tom* is a conscientious Christian. A somewhat similar theatrical enterprise is to be sent out from Boston, under the auspices of the Theatre Reform Association. "Da

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

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NATION WITH A BIG N.

The *Gazette* inquires "are not the United States a Nation as regards the people?" In some respects, yes; in others not. WEBSTER defines a Nation, "the body of inhabitants of a country united under the same government." Our people are a Nation in one sense according to that definition, but in another they are not. What is ordinarily meant by a "Nation" is a State which has perfect and complete sovereignty in and over everything within its limits. This the United States has not. If it wants a few square feet of land, for instance, to build a Postoffice, or Davis Island dam, or Custom House in Allegheny county, it first secures the cession of the sovereignty of the State of Pennsylvania over the same, does it not? The Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated CRUICKSHANK case, defines the line of distinction between the Federal and State Governments in these words:

> The Government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone. Its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution. All powers not granted to it by that instrument are reserved to the States or the people. No rights can be acquired under the Constitution or laws of the United States except such as the Government of the United States has the authority to grant or secure. All that cannot be so granted or secured are left under the protection of the States.

This excludes the idea that the United States has that perfect and complete sovereignty over everything within its limits necessary to constitute a Nation, with a big N, that the Radicals are so fond of talking about.

The New York *World* the other day discussing this very point, suggested by the *Gazette*, made a clear and forcible statement, to which we invite attention.

"The Democratic party," says the *World*, "follows the Supreme Court in its definition of 'The United States' and of the powers delegated to the Government of the United States. Whenever and wherever that Court calls the Government a 'Nation' it is a 'Nation.' The Constitution was framed and ratified 'to form a *more perfect* Union' than was the confederation which it succeeded. What is ordinarily meant by a 'Nation' is a State which has perfect and complete sovereignty in and over everything within its limits. Texas was such a nation after it became independent of Mexico and before it joined our Union. It attempted to leave the Union as of right, but the war decided that the new relation into which it had entered into was indissoluble. Texas was a 'Nation' when it was permitted to become and did become one of the United States of America, but Texas is not now a "Nation' for the reason that it has forever surrendered to the Government of the United States a portion of those powers of a 'Nation' which international law once gave to itself. But no one, we suppose, pretends that Texas in joining the Union surrendered all its political rights and powers. A power of taxation, a police power, a power to take human life for crime, a power to regulate the relations of parent and child and husband and wife, Texas did not surrender. And because it does possess those powers in and over Texas the Government of the United State is not, as to those powers, a 'Nation' so far as Texas is concerned. We all concede that there are certain powers and rights which belong exclusively to the United States Government, and that there are at the same time certain other powers and rights which belong as exclusively to Texas and to every other State. Where and what is the line of division and separation? The Constitution has not laid down a hard and fast line, but all now agree that as to every Federal law, until it has been either declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court or repealed, the United States are a 'Nation,' and that no State lines exist against a Federal Executive charged with the execution of such a law who executes it as he is charged to do. But what laws are forbidden by the Constitution to be enacted as involving an invasion of State rights? There is the point! In respect to all the constitutional questions now before the country —the Democratic party follows and intends to follow the teachings and decisions of the Supreme Court, and especially in regard to the last three amendments, the reconstruction laws, the rights of voting and the rights of Congress to appropriate money for internal improvements and to regulate interstate commerce. In respect to all these, Democrats will cheerfully abide by the teachings of that court since 1860. Is not that fair and patriotic and law-abiding?"

SOMETHING WORSE THAN SECESSION.

We mean the centralization theories which the *Dispatch* has been lately advancing. It wants to know—to summarize some of its articles—whether the rights of the States are not a useless appendage to the American system of government, and if it would not be wise, in the interest of efficiency and economy, to abolish the States and govern, down to the most minute State and local matters, by a strong centralized government at Washington. Just how this overthrow of the Constitution and government would promote economy, the *Dispatch* don't make clear, or even attempt to make clear for that matter. The business of administration requires many and varied agencies. Could they be secured as cheaply and efficiently by a sort of imperial appointing power at Washington as by home rule? The history of all governments shows the reverse. On the *Dispatch*-Republican plan, the Governor of this State would be superceded by the Major General commanding the District of Pennsylvania, with a numerous military and civilian staff. Some sort of a legislative department would be necessary, and, as it would represent the glories of a strong government, it would be more costly than one responsible to the people at frequent elections, and which, notwithstanding its demoralization by the QUAYS, KEMBLES and MACKEYS, yet retains some of the traditions of honest Democratic rule. The mayors of cities and the municipal and county officials under the imperial plan would be appointed by the Dictator at Washington. Official accountability would be transferred from the people at home to the bureaus at the capital. A newly modeled judiciary would be as accessible as the judges of NAPOLEON or the Czar, to hints from the central source of power and patronage. The "army of officials" of which the *Dispatch* talks loosely, would be largely increased; but their allegiance would be due the man, the family or the dynasty holding the appointing power hundreds or thousands of miles away and not to the people at home.

An outlook of this kind seems too silly to talk of, yet there are many Republicans who advocate just such a revolution, possibly without comprehending its scope. There is no danger that the people themselves will take the initiative; but they may reach the haven of the imperialists through the device of a third, fourth or fifth term. The people will not create a despotism, but may accept one provided for them, under some fancied emergency. The demand for a third term and a stronger government, in the interest of capital and to maintain "rights" stolen from the people by corporations, is a case exactly in point. It is the first move of a faction, weak in numbers but powerful by their accumulated capital, to overthrow the most sacred tradition of our government that came down to us from WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. The next move would be destroy the structure of free constitutional representative government imbedded in the Constitution. The one step is preparatory to the other, and GRANT symbolizes both.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

It is not alone in Allegheny county that there is trouble in the Republican camp, growing out of corruption in the nominating conventions of that ring-ridden party. In Somerset county it appears affairs are in an equally bad condition, and relatively it is a stronger Republican county than Allegheny. The fact that there are no large towns in the county and the population agricultural, shows that the disease is not due to local causes, but the demoralization is chronic and general. They have the "Crawford county" or direct vote system in making nominations in that county, but the outcome appears to be as bad as that of the delegate system in Allegheny. A correspondent of the *Gazette* writing from Somerset county, after wailing over the "flagrant and shameless perversion" of honest principles in making nominations, goes on—

> A convention has been called to consider the difficulties that must be squarely faced sooner or later, and to adopt some method that will make a recurrence of the disgraceful frauds of the past impossible. This action is heartily seconded by the brains and honesty of the party, and is only opposed by the tricksters who have heretofore controlled the machinery of elections. A very decided impetus has been given to the movement by the arrest, on Saturday last, at Somerset, of one of our Representatives in the present Legislature on a charge of "bribery, fraud and willful violation of the election laws of Pennsylvania," in securing his nomination.

The legislator arrested is Hon. E. M. SHROCK, of course a docile follower of CAMERON and addition, division and silence KEMBLE at Harrisburg. The *Gazette* correspondent also states that similar charges to the one against SHROCK will be preferred against other Republican officials.

If this movement becomes general throughout the State against the Ring office-holders, work on the new Penitentiary at Huntingdon had better be hurried up, or there will be a lack of prison accommodations.

THE *Gazette* is alarmed lest Democrats will arise in their might this fall and make a rush upon the polls and capture success by force or fraud. Just imagine the roosters in the Republican party in Allegheny county, where they have had their own sweet will in voting and counting for the past generation, playing the role of lambs and pretending to be afraid that Democrats will cheat them out of their votes. It is enough to make a horse laugh to read the *Gazette* on this subject. We shall cause notice to be served upon Mr. HAYES, Chairman of the County Democratic Committee, that if there is an attempt on the part of Democrats to frighten Republicans away from the polls in this banner county, he shall be hanged to a lamp post in front of the *Gazette* building. Democrats in Philadelphia ought also to be warned not to put thirty thousand fraudulent names upon the registry list, nor alter returns so as to make a minority appear a majority, as they have been in the habit for a number of years. Let the Republicans have a fair chance for once, in recognition of the childlike and bland disposition the leaders have always manifested. Although the courts here and in Philadelphia have been troubled with cases, involving a disregard of an honest ballot on the part of Republicans, and a Republican Legislature has furnished subjects for the criminal courts from its members, and a Republican Convention refused to rebuke the corrupt practices of Republican leaders and voted down a resolution demanding honest men for public office, yet the *Gazette* insists they are the victims and likely to be of fraud, manufactured by Democrats. A stop thief cry may answer once and a while, back in the woods, but where detectives abound the chap who does the shouting generally gets the nippers put upon him.

THE Democratic State Committee has been called to meet in Harrisburg on Monday, September 10, at 2 o'clock.

WHEN HAYES gave $500 to CASANAVE to keep him quiet it was out of monies properly belonging to Uncle SAMMY.

"No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed." HAYES said this but never meant to carry it out.

IN some counties of Ohio—notably Warren—JOHN SHERMAN'S appointments have been cancelled. His own party has "the silver dollar heresy," and don't want to hear him. JOHN had better enlighten people on the First New York National.

ACTIVE Democrats in the city and county should see to their election district and ascertain whether Democratic voters are properly registered. Republicans do not neglect this important duty. Look to it at once and save trouble hereafter in getting your vote.

COULDN'T JOHN SHERMAN get the First National Bank of New York to help CASANAVE out of his trouble by paying those dreadful lawyers who are pursuing this lone brother for fees earned in defending the whole board? The syndicate ought to appreciate the situation.

WE have not heard that Judge PEARSON will acknowledge the rule of Addition, Division or Silence, in his treatment of the bribery and corruption cases. He is strikingly impressed with the fact that Pennsylvania has been disgraced long enough by Republican roosters, and must be concluded.

THE letters of our correspondent "JOHN," (who by the way, to prevent a confusion of names we may say is a Butler county limb of the law) are good summer reading, full of fun, point and amusing incident. Just now he is taking in Nebraska and as he travels with his eyes open, finds much of interest to write about.

A DISPATCH from Atlanta, Georgia, says that a careful canvass of the General Assembly shows that about three-fifths favor the renomination of TILDEN. The remainder favor HENDRICKS and BAYARD. Senators GORDON and HILL are understood to be warmly in favor of TILDEN. After TILDEN EWING is preferred, providing he wins in Ohio.

MRS. HENRY CLAY COOLEY of Manchester, Ohio, was afflicted with spinal disease for ten years, and unable to turn in bed or move alone without braces. She prayed frequently and with fervor for her recovery, and after a night spent in prayer, the 12th of August, she arose cured. She is a Methodist, and her instant recovery is considered a miracle. If not, will the most learned of the medical profession say why.

A CABLE dispatch announces that 20,000,000 francs have been shipped from France during the past three weeks to the United States. It is estimated that the failure of the wheat harvests in France will necessitate an importation of American grains to the extent of a hundred millions of dollars. The rate of exchange between this country and Europe makes the actual shipment of the bullion a necessity.

THE first to feel the reduction of wages is the day laborer and the last to have them raised. They are not generally in a condition to resist, as skilled labor is, by combination. There is a movement however among the hand labor in our mills to demand an increase from a dollar a day. There are mills in the vicinity which have never reduced common labor below one dollar and a quarter, and we presume the balance will have to come to that figure.

JUDGE PEARSON'S charge to the Grand Jury of Dauphin county gives a clear definition of the crime of corrupt solicitation, and points out the duty not only to indict those guilty of that offence but members who accepted bribes. Unless the evidence before the Legislative Committee was spurious, both the Grand and Petit Juries will have work to do. We notice that LEW HALL, late Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and WM. B. MANN of Philadelphia, are announced as counsel for the roosters.

THE Treasury Department is sending out, to help along the SHERMAN boom, statements of the public debt and interest per capita since 1856. The debt now is put down at $40 42, and the interest at $1 69 for every man, woman and child in the land. In Democratic times—in the year 1856, when we elected the last Democratic President who was inaugurated—the debt was *thirty-six* cents per capita and the interest *seven* cents. We hope these figures will not be lost sight of.

WM. D. FORTEN is an upper-crust darkey of Philadelphia, made much of by Republican politicians, and always seated at the "fust table." He makes a speech once a year to drive less fortunate colored men inside the machine, where they do mule work in the traces on a very poor allowance. FORTEN closed his this year's speech at Chambersburg last week, with an appeal to the colored people to "stand firmly by the Republican party and GOD will bless you." That's just it. GOD'S blessings might possibly be secured in other ways, but what is wanted and what don't come, are the blessings that flow from the well-filled flesh-pots of Republican politics.

IN New York, as the time draws near for the Republican and Democratic State Conventions, the political situation increases in interest. All doubt as to Governor ROBINSON being again in the field is dissipated by an authoritative statement to the effect that after the opposition he has met with from the Tammany faction, he cannot in honor withdraw his name, though, were his own wishes consulted (apart from this), he would wish to retire to private life. CLARKSON N. POTTER is talked of more likely to be on the ticket with Governor ROBINSON for Lieutenant Governor. CORNELL is pushed on the Republican side by the CONKLING machine managers, and the chances of his nomination appear to be very fair. The "lone fisherman" WHEELER, *de facto* V. P., has a candidate in ex-Congressman POMEROY. An important combination is reported between ex-Governor FENTON and Mr. CORNELL, the former agreeing to support the latter if he will back him up for the United States Senatorship. Both parties are badly cut up by internal feuds, but the chances are that they will right themselves in solid columns before November, as the election is one of the most important held in the State for years or that will be held for years to come.

THE attempt to kill KALLOCH was cowardly and indefensible, but such men must carry their lives in their hands and expect to meet a violent end. It is not in the order of things that men in the garments of religion shall violate the sanctity of homes without becoming a fugitive or a corpse. This man KALLOCH has been a disturber of the peace and a demagogue of the lowest type, and in a community like California, a fire brand and a menace, more dangerous than forty newspapers. The idea of such a creature being a representative of the workingmen is a broad farce upon all their pretensions, as he never did a day's work in his life nor earned an honest dollar. He misleads the laboring classes and threatens the good order of society, and as such should be avoided by every decent man in the community.

THE *Gazette* don't want the issue this fall, in our purely State and county elections, to be confounded with State or county affairs, but to be one of "preparation for the contest of 1880." This exposes its own judgment of the weak spot in the Republican canvass. The people of Pennsylvania are more concerned, just now, whether the treasury of the State shall be handed over to the KEMBLE crowd, and another treasury ring rehabilitated, such as existed under MACKEY, than on any question of national politics. These will take care of themselves in their proper time, and the Republicans will have all the fight on them they desire, and possibly a little more. In county matters, the direct issues are who will make the best Judge, LEAZER or KIRKPATRICK—who the best Prothonotary, MCCANDLESS or BROWN, the product of the Court House ring, and not the shape of the Presidential canvass. These are the points the Republican managers desire to sink out of sight that they may perpetuate their power to plunder and misrule the State and county. We hardly think the people will consent to have the wool pulled over their eyes. There is a time for all things, and just now is the time to turn the Court House ring out to grass and prevent the State Treasury falling again into the hands of those who built up political power by the illegal misuse of the State funds.

THERE will probably be no serious trouble in San Francisco, as the excited feelings of the people have had time to calm down. It is a little singular that the *Chronicle*, of which DE YOUNG is proprietor, was until recently the favorite newspaper of the workingmen and KEARNEY. It was bold and aggressive in its assaults on the gigantic rings with which California is infested. It separated from the Kearneyites, however, on the reorganization of parties after the adoption of the new Constitution, and was supporting the Constitutionalists, nicknamed by KEARNEY the "Honorable Bilks," who are generally fusing with the Democrats throughout the State. Of course DE YOUNG'S shooting of KALLOCH cannot be defended, but look at the provocation: DE YOUNG, one account says, is devoted to his mother, an old lady of seventy, as few men are, and to hear her denounced at a great public meeting, as a "prostitute," and himself as "the bastard son of a prostitute," by the vagabond and dissolute preacher KALLOCH was provocation for almost any measure of redress. The weak point in his case is the allegation that he gave KALLOCH similar provocation. Of that we cannot judge until detailed reports are received, as the press dispatches from San Francisco are and always have been doctered in a partisan interest, and are very unreliable. Business or political jealousy and interest seems to tinge almost everything sent East by the Associated Press, in regard to the affair.

THE incomes derived from trades and professions which pay taxes throughout Great Britain make a curious showing in the face of the universal complaints there of depression in the national industries. The schedule for the last financial year, as published by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, shows an actual increase in taxable incomes from trades and professions of £1,174,000 over the previous year, and of 15,778 within the same time on the number of persons who pay taxes on such incomes. This schedule also shows that 90 persons exercising trades and professions in Great Britain enjoy incomes exceeding £50,000, or $250,000; that 994 of them enjoy incomes of between £10,000 and £50,000; that 1,879 enjoy incomes of between £5,000 and £10,000; 980 incomes of between £4,000 and £5,000; 1,824 incomes of between £3,000 and £4,000; 12,403 incomes of between £1,000 and £2,000, and 1,487 incomes of between £900 and £1,000.

That Barrel.

(N. Y. Sun.)

One of our contemporaries dwells upon Mr. Tilden's barrel of money as his main source of strength.

We think this is a great mistake. William Henry Harrison was elected President in 1840 almost solely because it was represented that he was an old patriot, living in a log house, without a second coat to his back.

Confidence in a candidate's honesty and poverty may elect him.

A barrel of money will elect no one.

Mr. Tilden is or is not somebody. His barrel of money, supposititious or real, is nothing to him as a candidate.

SENATOR CONKLING will spend the rest of the summer at his home in Utica.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS helped fifty-three young men to get an education and they all repaid him as soon as they were able.

HAWTHORNE'S daughter, Rosa, who is now Mrs. Lathrop, writes for her husband's paper, the Boston *Courier*. The lady is also a very fine painter.

MRS. LANDER, the actress, is devoting herself to the education of two adopted sons at Swampscott, Mass., which is only a half hour's ride from Boston.

SARAH BERNHARDT, during a six weeks' visit to London, is reported to have realized $5,000 by private performances and upward of $10,000 by her paintings.

THE French Academy has awarded a first prize for virtue to a sailor who saved nine lives at the risk of his own; and a second prize to two women for maintaining an orphanage by their own united labor.

ON a recent Sunday evening 1,200 persons in St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Rochester, Minn., stood up and repeated after Father Turner, a solemn pledge of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks for one year.

DURING the examination of Mr. Vanderbilt before the railroad investigating committee he stated that he was a farmer and that he worked on his farm just like any other laboring man. His farm cost him $250 per acre but he will sell it for $100. The only thing successfully raised on the farm was fever and ague.

A PRESBYTERIAN minister, the Rev. A. N. Wyckoff, has just completed a ride on horseback from New Orleans to New Jersey He is the pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches in New Orleans, and traveled in this way for the sake of his health. He came through Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia.

ANNA MAYER of Louisville was told by her parents to practice steadily at the piano for two hours. They heard her pounding the keys about half of the prescribed time, and then the sound ceased. Mr. Mayer soon went to the parlor, and found her lying on the floor unconscious from chloro form, while two negro thieves were ransacking in an adjoining room.

OF Prince Jerome Bonaparte, Kossuth says: "I never met with any man who had so rapid a perception of things political, or who came to a sensible decision so quickly, as the Prince. The Prince would gladly be Emperor if only he could be elected by universal suffrage; but he is not the man to begin an agitation; he is wanting in the necessary courage.

A REMARKABLE feature of the Frye tragedy in Boston is the youthfulness of the murderers. Infantino, the Italian barber, is but 16; Ardito, the Greek, but 22, and "Larry O'Neil" who was nabbed in Brooklyn last Friday, but 18 years of age. Larry is as innocent as a lamb and had nothing to do with the murder but "confesses" that Infantino and Ardito did it.

THE CHICAGO *Tribune* suggests that the writer of the series of articles in the *North American Review* entitled "The Diary of a Public Man" is Charles E. Steward, of Michigan, who was in the United States Senate at the breaking out of the war and was a friend of Cass and Douglass. Mr. Steward is about eighty years of age and has been out of public life for eighteen years.

SAVANNAH, GA., is to honor the memory of Sergeant Jasper, who lost his life a hundred years ago in battle with the British forces. This was the patriot who replaced the flag which had been shot away from Fort Moultrie, and who captured a British guard of ten men and released twelve American prisoners. The corner-stone of the monument will be laid on October 9.

HERE is the last news story about Sara Bernhardt, according to our London namesake: "Can you tell me why S. B. keeps a skeleton in her wardrobe?" asked the other day a ferocious *sociétaire* of the Comedie Francaise of an art critic. "Well, I don't know. Perhaps that it may not be that she said keeps it in her cupboard."

"No, sir; it is only to try her dresses on it," was the charitable rejoinder.

SECRETARY THOMPSON is determined that Wendell Phillips shall not be eternally known as the champion fool of the country. He has entered into competition. While laboring under the intense mental excitement caused by the bulldozing news from Mississippi, he sat down and wrote a note to General Stewart L. Woodford, who is acting as escort to Mrs. Chisholm, and with it forwarded a handsome pair of pistols.

MRS. MARY GANO BURNETT, a Cincinnati lady, writing of her school days and of Lafayette's reception in that city, says: "I was one of those that walked in the Lafayette procession, and we wore green sunbonnets, instead of calashes. They were all lined with pink crape inside, which gave us a very rosy appearance. We also had broad blue sashes, with 'Lafayette' on the tips, and the same on the back of our gloves. Our slippers had the same decoration."

A PRIZE was offered by the Paris *Figaro* to the man who proposed the best use to be made of a large fortune. One gentleman wrote that if he came into a "thumping legacy" he would "purchase a thousand ortolans, a thousand truffles, a thousand pates de foie gras, a thousand beccaficoes, a thousand peaches, etc, etc (enumerating all the good things of earth). These he would beat all together into a rich paste wherewith he would endeavor to fatten Sarah Bernhardt." He did not get the prize.

A SAVANNAH negro had a narrow escape last Monday. He was in his coffin, having died, as his friends thought, two days before, and the preacher was talking away about life on the other side of Jordan, when the corpse sat up, stared around him and deliberately crawled out. This irregular proceeding caused the congregation, preacher, relatives and all to make for the street, with the man in grave clothes after them. Getting over their fright the colored people shook hands with the restored man, who had been only in a trance.

GEORGE THOMPSON was on his death-bed in a hospital at Lexington, Kentucky. He sent for a police detective and confessed that he was a fugitive murderer from Tennessee, saying that he did not wish to die with the crime on his conscience. But he soon rallied, and there being hopes of his recovery, declared that the confession must have been a freak of delirium, as he remembered nothing about it, and certainly had never killed anybody. However, he had time before he died to confess anew what was found to be the truth.

To the Grand Jury of Dauphin County on Legislative Corruption.

He Defines the Crime of Corrupt Solicitation,

And Calls for the Indictment of the Bribed Legislators.

At Harrisburg, on Monday, at the opening of the August term of Court, the Court room was crowded, when Judge Pearson charged the Grand Jury. After defining all grades of crime the Judge finally reached that of corrupt solicitation, and the most intense silence prevailed as he charged the jury on this crime. The reference to legislators attempting to bribe fellow members is regarded as referring to Rumberger, Petroff and Smith. The following are Judge Pearson's remarks relative to corrupt solicitation:

I will now call your attention, gentlemen, to an offense probably of rather different character from most of those, and one which has not often come before the public here, and it is one of those offenses that is, if committed, highly injurious to society, dangerous to public morals and dangerous to the general administration of the government of the country, and that is solicitation to receive bribes, solicitation, as alleged, to members of the Legislature to receive bribes, offers to them of a kind which is forbidden by the law, and I will call your attention to the law on the subject. I speak of it, gentlemen, as a crime which strikes almost at the foundations of society, because if, instead of having fair, honest, proper legislation, according to the best discretion and judgment of the legislators, we are to have them bought over to vote for measures or vote against measures which the public requires, or which are injurious to the public either the one or the other, then I say it is dangerous to society at large, and we should most carefully guard against anything of that kind. I will, in the first place, call your attention to the Constitution of the Commonwealth on that subject. It is not merely a person soliciting, but the person agreeing to receive, or actually receiving, that ought to be held up to public scorn and contempt by being indicted in the criminal court.

[Here the Judge quoted the provisions of the Constitution relative to corrupt solicitation.]

You will observe, gentlemen, that the Constitution therefore makes the provision both against members of the Legislature who shall receive or ask for, or be willing to receive, or agree to receive, any offer, in the form of money, office, or in any other way—a person going to a member of the Legislature and saying, "You vote for such a bill," or, "Vote against such a bill and I will procure you such an office"—it would be bribery within this act of Assembly. Any person soliciting to be done is guilty of a high crime, guilty of the attempt to bribe. The offer of money or anything of value of itself made the crime in this case. Therefore, persons have no business to be tampering with the Legislature, tampering with the members, or saying, "If you will consent to vote for such a bill you can receive so much money"—it is altogether illegal, and forbidden by the Constitution itself. The act of Assembly is perhaps equally explicit on this subject, defining what the punishment shall be more particularly, though the Constitution declares what the crime is as well as the act of Assembly.

[Judge Pearson here read the act of April 29, 1874, defining the offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the Assembly.]

Any open address, any persuasion, any coaxing, or the like of that, would not come within the act, but the moment any office is offered, the moment any money is offered, the moment any article of value is offered, the moment any promise of advantage is offered, it brings it within the statute. In order, then, to make out the offense charged here, you have only to inquire: Was there an offer or endeavor to influence any member of the Legislature by offering or promising them money, promising them anything of value, promising them any advantage, any office, any advantage of any kind? Was that done? If so, it would be an attempt to solicit them to do what is illegal, and is an attempt to bribe, an unlawful solicitation. They need not accept it. They may say they would not accept it, that they would scorn to take it, yet it doesn't make it any less offence on the part of the person offering—they are guilty, and all that is necessary to be proved is the simple fact that they solicited a member of the Legislature to vote in a particular way under a promise of procuring money for them or offering to give them money, telling them where they could get money, or that they could have money by doing so and so, that they could receive such and such articles—that is all there is necessary to be established, to be proved to your satisfaction, in order to make out this offence. This is not a new offence, gentlemen, in Pennsylvania. Former laws—the act of 1860—describe it very much in the same way, very much in the same words of the Constitution, very much in substance as in the act of 1864. It has long been prohibited in Pennsylvania, and yet to the scandal of our State—I hope it is false, I hope it is only scandal—to the scandal of our State it has been urged and said hundreds and hundreds of times, that such and such a bill was procured by bribery. It demeans our State; it brings us into contempt with other countries; brings us into contempt with our sister States; causes us to be belittled abroad, to be belittled at home; injures the legislative body with the community. The very suspicion that they take bribes is an injury to them, an injury to society in general, because they are led to distrust the laws that such a Legislature passes and to disregard them entirely. Therefore it is a high offense against society, and one that should be most carefully guarded against by courts and juries, punished inflexibly and without any hesitation, if persons are guilty of it, and the only simple fact for you to have established before you is that any person whatever solicits any member of the Legislature to accept a bribe, or tell them how they could make money, or offer to give them money, or anything of that kind for voting in a particular way, voting for or against a particular bill. This constitutes the offense. It may be possible, in the course of your examination of this charge against persons for soliciting members of the Legislature to accept money, that it may come out that it doesn't stop at solicitation alone, but that a member accepted or agreed to accept the money. If so, although no indictment may be sent before you, yet if in the examination of witnesses before you in the question of this bribery it comes out that any member of the Legislature did accept or agree to accept any gift of money or valuable thing, office or anything of the kind, if it comes out that they did agree to do so, you make a presentment of it; you present them to the court, and say such and such witnesses testified before us that such members of the Legislature, naming them, were guilty of accepting, or agreeing to accept, these bribes which were offered to them, and, if such is the case, direct the District Attorney to send indictments before you, or if they don't do that at once, to at least have the person charged arrested and brought up before a magistrate for a preliminary examination, and then an indictment would be sent before the next Grand Jury, so that neither the persons who are charged in these indictments, nor the members of the Legislature themselves, if they agree to accept money, can get clear, if you perform your duties. But if any member did not agree to take it, other agrees to take—either the one or the other—they are both guilty of the crime—that you will find a true bill, or make a presentment. As I understand from the form of this statement there is no one charged with receiving the money, that is, no member of the Legislature charged with receiving money. As I said before, you cannot act upon newspaper reports; you have no right to act upon resolutions of the Legislature; you act upon the evidence produced before you, and that alone, and if that makes out a case of either bribery or receiving a bribe, either giving or receiving a bribe against the person who is charged, find a true bill. If it is against others who are not charged, make a presentment of them to the District Attorney, so that the matter be properly and fully investigated in court, so that we may get at the bottom of these things. Sometimes committees of the Legislature examine such subjects. They have not the same power that the Courts have in compelling the attendance and testimony of witnesses as we have the power to do; sometimes they are not very anxious to find out what has been done; sometimes they are not very willing to expose whether they have been guilty of receiving bribes; they don't want to tell anything that takes place, but we want to find out everything about it; we want to get to the truth of the matter, and get to the bottom of it, and see who is guilty and who is not guilty, or whether any person is guilty, or whether it is a mere general slander. As I said before, you act upon the evidence and upon that alone, and not upon anything that you have ever read in the newspapers about what took place in the Legislature last winter. Do not be influenced in the least by that. Do not be influenced in the least by any public opinion. Do not be influenced in the least by politics or by anything else than the evidence which is produced before you. If the Commonwealth cannot now produce witnesses before you to establish the facts, you ignore the bills. If the Commonwealth does produce witnesses to establish the facts, find them without the least regard to whom it will strike, without the least regard to the character of the persons who have been guilty of planning anything of that kind or of soliciting others to commit what was wrong.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Police Sergeant Shoots the Author of a Newspaper Card.

(Toledo, Ohio, Dispatch.)

This city was startled at noon on Saturday by a report which rapidly gained circulation that Jacob Nohl, sergeant of police, had murdered Ross Saulsbury, a notorious character in police and sporting circles all over the country, and had then killed himself. Both men were so well known that the news caused intense surprise, and no one imagined that Sergeant Nohl, who has always been looked upon as an exemplary citizen and a faithful and conscientious officer, would commit such a deed.

On Thursday last the following item appeared in the Toledo *Commercial*:

ROSS SAULSBURY, a well known confidence man and railroad worker, was arrested by Sergeant Nohl on suspicion and was locked up in the Central station for the night.

A NEWSPAPER CARD.

Upon seeing this Mr. Saulsbury penned a letter, which appeard in yesterday morning's *Commercial*, and contained stinging reflections on Nohl. The article was shown to Nohl about nine o'clock yesterday by a young man at the station house, and seemed to excite him terribly—in fact making him perfectly frantic with rage. He went into the Captain's office and asked for cartridges, swearing that he would shoot Saulsbury on sight. The Captain refused to give him what he wanted and endeavored to dissuade him from doing anything rash. He urged him to stop and think, saying that when he got cooler he would know that the best possible thing to do would be to pass the article by unnoticed. For some time the Captain talked with Nohl in this strain; but the latter was evidently already determined.

He left the office, saying he could get cartridges somewhere else. He got an engineer to fix up his revolvers, but said nothing to him as to his intentions. He then evidently changed his mind and got a self-cocking six-shooter, No. 32 calibre, known as the "Morton Gun," as it was taken from Dr. Morton, the grave robber. Armed with this he sought and found Saulsbury, when the following conversation occurred:

"Did you write that article in this morning's paper?" asked Nohl.

"I did," replied Saulsbury.

"Well, I want you to take it back. Will you do it?"

"No, I won't," said Saulsbury.

Scarcely had he spoken these words before Nohl drew his self cocking revolver with his left hand, and, placing it at Saulsbury's right breast, pulled the trigger. Saulsbury had thrown up his right hand instinctively as he saw the movement, but had no time to make an effort to avoid the revolver. As soon as he had fired Nohl stepped around facing his victim, said something to him, and then shot him again through the left breast. Saulsbury caught hold of a railing, and, exclaiming, "I am gone!" sank to the sidewalk.

As soon as Nohl saw Saulsbury sink he stepped back two paces, placed the revolver at his own left temple and fired, the heavy bullet speeding through his brain and lodging on the right side of his head, in almost a direct line from the place at which it entered.

A large crowd immediately gathered at the scene of the terrible tragedy and the bodies of the two men who both a moment before were in the full flush of manhood were placed in carriages and taken to the Central station, Nohl being placed in a cot in the dead room and Saulsbury being put in the lodgers' room. At this time both men were alive, although it was plainly evident that neither would live any length of time. Soon after being placed in the lodgers' room, Saulsbury, who had been unconscious all the time, quietly breathed his last and passed away without a struggle. Nohl remained unconscious and gasped away his breath within two hours after the tragedy.

Sergeant Nohl was, during the war, a member of the 37th Ohio Veteran Infantry, and one of the most gallant men in that splendid regiment. He was captured by the enemy during the fight of July 22, before Atlanta, and sent to Andersonville. He made his escape while the prisoners were being transfered from that place to Savannah. He was one of the active workers in getting up the reunion of the prisoners here this fall, and his loss will be deeply felt by his comrades in that association, as well as the Grand Army of the Republic.

Saulsbury was a native and resident of this city. A large bank was cracked in Louisville a few years ago—a $120,000 affair—and was adroitly compromised, $60,000 being restored. Saulsbury was one of four partners in that enterprise. He served several terms in penitentiaries in different parts of the country.

A Wise Legislator

He is successful because he has the manly courage to rise above all personal motives and interests and cast his vote and influence on the side of measures which will contribute to the well-being of his fellow men. The good of the many, even though it proves injurious to the interests of the few, is the maxim of the wise legislator. But certain men will never admit the wisdom of this doctrine, any more than some selfish private practitioners will admit the superlative value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, because these remedies have injured their practice. Of course, no man in his right senses will pay a physician $5 00 for a consultation, a bottle of bitters, a few powders, and a prescription, when one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and a bottle of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets, both costing but $1 25, will accomplish the same result, viz: cleanse the liver and blood, regulate and tone the stomach, and impart a healthful action to the bowels and kidneys.

e Reform and Purification of the State Government.

Free Ballot and an Honest Count.

dress of Democratic State Committee to the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

he Democracy of Pennsylvania:

ou are again called upon to maintain integrity of Democratic principles, and, your action and votes, establish their remacy in the State. The history and ord of the party in all past time has n consistent, and its force has always n expended in defense of the rights of citizen guaranteed to him by the or- ic law of the land.

our fealty to the party is not the result subservicncy to the dictates of any one n or set of men, but rests upon convic- n that its policy and principles, when y carried out, have ever contributed to prosperity and material wealth of the te. To this end it has invariably re- ed the encroachments of political power ected against the rights of personal lib- y and property. It is a fundamental nciple of the Democratic party that the jority shall rule—that the will of the ple, fairly and freely expressed at the ls, is the supreme law of the land, and uld be maintained at all hazards, and t any attempt to set aside that will so lared, is a crime against the State, and versive of the rights of the individuals stituting it. To establish a government ed upon this principle cost the best od of the patriots of the Revolution, and e and degenerate would be their chil- n if ever they should permit it be impaired. The highest privilege that be exercised by a freeman is the ht of the elective franchise; its enjoy- nt is secured to him by the Bill of Rights, dich declares that "elections shall be e and equal; and no power, civil or litary, shall at any time interfere to pre- nt the free exercise of the right of suf- ge." In the exercise of this right the ctor is a sovereign, and a tame sub- ssion to any encroachment upon it uld speedily hasten a condition of servi- de. In the exercise of the elective fran- se, all are placed upon the same level, thout regard to the conditions of life or tune. The poorest voter, in the use of s privilege, wields a power equal to that the richest and most powerful in the te. The ballot makes them equal, and importance is of no greater value to one n to the other, and hence—in the per- t security of its free exercise to every er—rests the permanency of our system self government. To its free and un- mmelled enjoyment the Democratic ty pledges its unfaltering support. der Republican rule this guaranteed ht to every citizen has been flagrantly olated, not only in this, but in other tes of the Union. But it was the oic devotion of the Democratic party in last Congress that reaffirmed and rtially restored the right of the elector to ree ballot.

That was not a contest for political premacy, but a struggle for a lost right, d accomplished for the people what in ier times could not have been gained thout an appeal to arms.

In this State, for years, you have sub- tted to the rule of the Republican party, d not only by intimidation and fraud ve electors been deprived of their suf- age, but in more than one instance you ve been disfranchised, the legitimate, nest vote of the State having been *unted out*. More than one State official s held his office against the honestly lled vote of the people. In the city of illadelphia it is notorious that the most grant outrages have been perpetrated on the electors by repeaters, ballot box uffers and the paid minions of the Na- onal Government, and the right to a free allot has been trampled upon within the adow of Independence Hall, where the irit of liberty was first given birth. I ink I mistake not the temper of the emocratic party now, in that they will ot again tamely submit to such an invas- on of their rights, but in the approaching ection they will see to it that there shall ot only be a *free ballot* but an *honest unt*.

Other elements, equally dangerous to the ghts of the citizens and to the prosperity f the Commonwealth exist.

The Republican party for years has been n the keeping of an organized ring, that *enormously* has relieved the masses of the ublic party from the responsibility of taking any ctive part in its management. It has or- anized its State conventions, selected and ominated candidates for high political ositions, and appointed Senators to repre- ent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the nited States; used the power of the lobby o control important legislation, and by the otent influence of money and position, its aleful influence has found its way into very fibre of our political system. When- ver it became necessary to accomplish a urpose its power was irresistible. It per- aded every department of the State Gov- rnment, and in the House and Senate vere found its efficient representatives. In he lobby it was omnipotent. The Treas- ry was regarded as the object of legiti- nate plunder, and the representatives of he people as the mere instruments to give egal form to robbery. The most iniquitous measures were conceived and executed. The sentence of political death, without re- prieve, was imposed on any adherent who esitated to carry out the decree of the ring, and his place filled by a more pliant and supple tool. In the name of loyalty he State was plundered. The public works, costing the people millions, were given away, and the Treasury depleted by he repeal of the tonnage tax. New offices were created with immense emoluments and a long tenure, to which they unhesita- ingly appointed themselves. Corporations demanded of the Legislature extraordinary privileges—they were freely granted—and in the exercise of unwarranted power, threatened the existence of individual en- terprise, and, indeed, to rise paramount to constitutional authority. The Republican party was in the grasp of the ring, and the ring became, and is, the Republican party.

It is true that corporations with carefully guarded powers are necessary to carry out great enterprises, but in granting privileges superior to those enjoyed by the individual, the greatest vigilance should be exercised by the Legislature, otherwise as all experi- ence proves, having once entered the field of special privilege, their rapacity knows no limit, and they become engines of op- pression, crushing out every interest but their own, "gathering where they have not strewn, and reaping where they have not sown." Recently this grasping tendency of corporate power has been displayed in the great oil regions of the State.

This wonderful natural development has attracted their immense capital, the nec- essary and legitimate result of which has been to add largely to the material wealth of the Commonwealth. There the widest field for individual enterprise has been opened. Thousands of the active men, the business men, the live men of the country, of physical and intellectual energy, have been drawn to this center. To foster and encourage this interest by proper and pro- tective legislation, that the producer may reap the legitimate fruit of his labor and capital, should be the first care of the Com- monwealth, and yet, we are assured by the appeals coming from the people of that region, that the great carrying corporations in their discriminations against the pro- ducer and transporter have so paralyzed the enterprise of individuals, as to make them their servants, "the hewers of wood, and the drawers of water."

For these wrongs they must hold respon- lative branches of the government.

To correct these and many other griev- ances, and the more effectually to guard the approaches of corrupt influence upon members of the Legislature, a new Consti- tution was demanded. The ring influence in the Republican party arrayed itself in opposition to the proposed reform, but the people, aroused to a sense of its importance, carried the proposition by an overwhelm- ing majority. The new Constitution was adopted. The most stringent provisions were incorporated in it to curb the en- croachment of unwarranted corporate power, and seemingly impassable barriers raised to prevent the approaches of corrupt influence upon the representatives of the people. The people felt safe in its apparent protection, but how vain and futile were their hopes. Chartered monopolies refused to submit to its requirements, and the poi- sonous influence of the lobby again found its way into the halls of legislation. To the ring combination in the State the Con- stitution was but a rope of sand. Of this the proof is before the people—in the recent attempt of the master spirits of the ring, those who are recognized leaders in the Republican party, and who control its con- ventions and nominate its ticket, to debauch the members in the last Legislature in the attempt to pass the $4,000,000 riot bill is glaring evidence before the people, and must convince every one not blinded by party prejudice that nothing but the utter exclusion of this influence, and those whom they may dictate as candidates for official position, will save the fair fame of the Com- monwealth and place the revenues of the people beyond the reach of organized polit- ical corruption.

Hitherto the enemies of the honest ad- ministration of the government were in- sidious in their approaches to the Treas- ury, but emboldened by long success with impunity, and the magnitude of the prize in their recent attempt upon it, they lost their usual caution and hence investiga- tion has disclosed the actors—the ruling spirits in the iniquity. Some have been condemned in the body of which they were members, and others await their trial be- fore a legal tribunal. Manifestly the days of the political power of the ring in Penn- sylvania are drawing to a close.

The Democratic party occupies no uncer- tain position upon this question, but has placed itself on record before the people, in the late Convention, in the following decided resolution:

"*Tenth*—That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and take from the Commonwealth four millions of dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemna- tion of the people at the polls."

But what attitude does the Republican party, through its leaders, occupy on this leading, vital question of whether fraud or honesty shall be the rule in the State? It is a fact, and one which every honest Re- publican must admit, that the leaders and controllers of the late convention at Harris- burg, by their action compel him, as a member of the party, virtually to indorse bribery and corruption, and to declare that he will not have *honest men in office*. There is for him no escape from the position in which they have placed him but to repu- diate their action by voting against the candidate they have selected. A distin- guished Republican, now struggling for his political life with the Ring, put the ques- tion now presented to the people, fairly before that convention by offering the fol- lowing resolution:

"That in view of the developments of cor- rupt practices in connection with the Riot bill in the last House, we emphatically re- affirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lan- caster in 1875, and which was adopted by the Republican State Convention at Harris- burg in 1876, which demands 'honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wheresoever they find it.'"

This resolution was rejected. The pre- sentation of it, it is manifest, was antici- pated, and the results show that the parties in interest were fully prepared to meet the issue. It was predetermined that no ac- tion of that Convention should in any way reflect upon or condemn the corrupt prac- tices and means used to procure the pas- sage of that bill, but on the contrary that the Convention should be compelled to ex- tenuate rather than condemn. To this end the machinery of the Convention must be seized. To prevent the introduction of a resolution of this character, and to deny it even the grace of being read, parliamen- tary law must be stricken down. Failing in this, to guard against the possibility of a minority report which would develop the iniquity and spread it before the people a right, the rule and practice of which is recognized in all conventions, must be trampled upon. How well they accom- plished their work is written in the pro ceedings of that Convention, and is before the people for their sober judgment.

Mr. Barr, the candidate of the Demo- cratic party, stands squarely on the prin- ciples declared in the platform adopted by the convention. He is the representative of no interest or set of men. He was nominated by the united voice of the party; his record is before you clean and unsullied; his com- petency is beyond dispute; he is a candi- date for the most responsible office in the State, and has given a pledge *in convention*, to the people, that no other candidate *ever* did before:

"*Resolved*, That in D. O. Barr, this day nominated for State Treasurer, we present a candidate entitled to the confidence of the people; and who, if elected, will keep the public money safely, make known his places of deposit, hold his books and papers open to inspection, and preserve the Com- monwealth from any repetition of the sys- tematic embezzlements of interest and other spoliations which marked the long and scandalous career of the Republican Treasury ring."

This is the character of the candidate, and the pledge for the fidelity of his trust, that we confidently submit to the people as the custodian of their greatest interest, the revenues of the State.

These are the issues and they are worthy of your serious consideration. They in- volve the economy and honest administra- tion of the State government. They are of vital importance to you, as a citizen, a vo- ter and a Pennsylvanian. Their proper determination and direction rests alone with you. The Republican party in the full and absolute possession of the National Government, in a period of profound peace, of bountiful harvests, of unusual develop- ment of our natural resources, by the dis- honesty of those in official position, by reckless legislation and by general mis- rule, brought upon the country bankruptcy and financial ruin which spread like a pall over the land. Its oppressive influence was felt in every home, and it brought sadness to many a fireside. A universal cry of dis- tress and for relief went up from the peo- ple. The appeal was answered by the Democratic party, and through all these years of depression, of widespread financial distress, of the prostration of trade, it has grown into strength. As yet, without the power to eradicate the evils the Republican party has inflicted upon the country, the Democracy stands as a breakwater to resist the tide of corruption, of extravagance and fraud, Republican mal-administrations have imposed upon us.

Through the devotion of the Democratic party to the welfare of the whole people, and its sturdy resistence to impending evils, the country is now emerging from the cloud of financial gloom that has so long hung over it, and the sunlight of pros- perity is again beginning to shine upon us.

Will you now take a step backward, or, inspired by what has been accomplished in the past, and in the hope of the future, will you not go to the polls at the approach- ing election, *determined* that this revolution of reform shall continue until the princi- ples and policy of the Democratic party shall become the rule in Pennsylvania.

Remember, Democrats, that one victory foreshadows another, and, therefore, in

of the Commonwealth, let it not be forgot- ten that this contest is a prelude to that great struggle in which it will be impera- tive upon the American people to again decide whether unlawfully enthroned cor- ruption shall continue to perpetuate the appendant evils naturally connected there- with; or whether the people of this great country shall again arise and through their protector, the Democratic party, in a mightier voice than ever before, demand that their constitutional rights and privi- leges, handed down to them by the found- ers of this Government, shall once more be restored to them in their original perfection.

By order of the State Committee,
GEO. W. MILLER, Chairman.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

(Continued from 7th Page.)

STORY OF THE SHOOTING.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The American district telegraph boy, who was with De Young at the time he shot Kal- loch, was run down by the *Bulletin* repor- ter this afternoon. He states that De Young called at the coupe office for him, and that together they drove to 2,314 Nineteenth street, and De Young instructed him to ask Mr. Kalloch to come out as a lady in the coupe wanted to see him. Kalloch was not at home, and after mak- ing inquiries as to his office hours, they drove from his house to the temple, and De Young, peeping through a curtain of the rear window of the coupe, called the boy's attention to the gentleman in a white ulster who was getting into a buggy with a friend as be- ing Kalloch. The boy then told him a lady wished to see him, and he at once came to the coupe, although cautious- ly, as though anticipating something wrong. When he reached the coupe, a shot was fired which frightened the boy so that he ran as fast as he could back to the office. De Young was cool during the ride, and gave no indication of his intention to do anything of the kind.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The opinions of the majority of respect- able citizens, as gleaned from street con- versations, appeared to be that Mr. De- Young was justified in taking the life of the man who had so brutally and publicly attacked the character of his venerable mother. As men reflect and realize the unpardonable offense of Kalloch, they re- gard more leniently the act of DeYoung, in erasing with blood the foul blot which was cast upon the fair escutcheon of a venerable mother's honor. The exact words used by Kalloch were: "The De- Youngs are the bastard progeny of a w—e, born in the slums and nursed in the lap of a prostitute."

The mother of the DeYoungs is an ac- complished lady, has raised a large family, is nearly seventy, and is generally re- spected.

The attitude assumed by a portion of the press of San Francisco in relation to this affair has been unfair beyond all precedent, and instead of endeavoring to calm the popular alarm the newspapers did all in their power to precipitate a riot and per- suade the mass to seize DeYoung.

DeYoung is busily engaged in his cell revising *Chronicle* proofs, and giving in- structions for the conduct of the paper. He refuses absolutely to say anything on the subject of the assault. Mike DeYoung states that the allegations regarding Kal- loch's father's salaciousness were inserted in the *Chronicle* without his or Charles De Young's knowledge. He maintains that public opinion will justify the act before the case comes to a trial.

CHARLES DE YOUNG.

Charles De Young, the senior proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is one of those remarkable men who are occasionally thrown to the surface in the turmoil of life on the Pacific Coast. He is the eldest of three brothers, and his family were so poor that he received little or no educa- tion. He began life as a newsboy, and for years his aged mother was supported by the "bits" which Charley picked up in the street. When he had reached the proper age he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, but he learned even that imperfectly, beginning in business for himself before his term of apprenticeship had expired. In 1859 he started the *Dramatic Chronicle*, which was the beginning of the present San Francisco *Chronicle*. As its name in- dicated, this little sheet was devoted to dramatic news and gossip, and printed the programs of the theatres and such adver- tisements as De Young could get. He had no capital to begin with, but he borrowed some old type and worked night and day to "set up" the first number of his little paper. He often points with pride to that first number of the *Chronicle*, and it is one of the first things which he shows his visit- ors when they go to the office. Typograph- ically, it was by no means perfect, but the enterprise of the future editor of a well known journal showed itself in the news items, and the little *Dramatic Chronicle* was a success from the start. From the pro- ceeds of the sale of the first few numbers, Mr. De Young was enabled to purchase new type, and eventually to engage a printer. He added weekly to the attractions of his little paper, oftentimes giving exclusively new which his larger rivals failed to get. Finally the business grew too large for one man to manage, and he joined with his brother, Mr. H. De Young, Charles attend- ing to the editing and Michael to the out- side business of the paper. The *Dramatic Chronicle* advanced steadily in favor until, soon after the war, it gave way to the San Francisco *Chronicle*. Mr. De Young is a man of untiring energy and of great enter- prise. He knows what news is, and pays liberally for it. He could not write an editorial himself, but he knows when an editorial suits him, and he prints none that do not reflect his own views. A prominent characteristic of the man is strong love for his mother, who is about 70 years of age. During the troubles arising from the publication of the scandalous ar- ticle in the San Francisco *Sun*, the threat to read which has very likely cost Mr. Kalloch his life, the *Chronicle* was neces- sarily obliged to print the news regarding the arrest and trials of the printers and Napthaly, but Mrs. De Young never saw a line of it. A special edition of one copy of the *Chronicle* was printed every night, and left with the old lady by the regular carrier, and but for the affair of yesterday it is doubtful if Mrs. De Young would ever have known that she had been disrespect- fully mentioned. As a business man, De Young holds a high position in San Fran- cisco, and his paper is probably worth to-day $250,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—To-night Kalloch's condition is reported by his phy- sicians as satisfactory, and if inflammation does not set in he may be considered in a fair way for recovery.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Inmates of Homes Entitled to Them and Not the Managers.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—At the Cab- inet meeting to-day the Attorney General read his opinion to the effect that arrears of pensions under the late law went to the inmates of homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, and not to the Homes, as claimed by the managers. The opinion is as fol- lows:

First—The assignment of a pension cer- tificate does not give to managers the right to collect or receive the pension therein mentioned for any period of time other than while the pensioner is an inmate of the Home.

Second—The Home is not authorized to collect or receive arrearages of pensions under the act of January 25, 1879, either on assignment or otherwise.

Third—No payment of arrears of pen- sion for prudential reasons or otherwise to the Home, except in accordance with the law, will relieve the Government of its ob- ligation to the pensioner.

Assignments not warranted by special enactment are forbidden by section 4,745 of the Revised Statutes.

The Fever Spreading in Newly Infected Districts of Memphis.

A Bad Outlook for the Crescent City Notwithstanding the Precautions.

Dayton Comes to the Front With a Genuine and Fatal Case of Yellow Jack.

MEMPHIS FURNISHES TWENTY-TWO NEW CASES OF THE FEVER.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—Twenty-two cases in all, ten white and twelve colored, were reported to the Board of Health to-day. Ten deaths have occurred. The Howard Association to-day assigned 25 nurses to duty. The thermometer has ranged from 65 to 83. The Ancient Order of United Workmen Relief Committee appeal to their brotherhood in the State of Tennessee for funds to care for the sick. All remit- tances to be forwarded to Samuel A. Tay- lor, chairman, State National Bank.

Dr. E. M. Wright, member of the State Board of Health and inspecting officer of the National Board, arrived to-night at Bartlett, Tenn. He proposes coming into the city to-morrow, and will return to Nashville via the Memphis & Charleston railroad.

The fresh cases are generally reported from newly infected districts, in which per- sons unable to leave on the first outbreak of the fever, like the colored people, refused to go where subsistence and comfort were offered until the plague had subsided, and it was generally from these came the loud denunciations of the arbitrariness of the colored people. In saying this I do not in the least justify the colored people, but cen- sure the whites more, because their intelli- gence should have prompted them to set the example they so much desired the col- ored element to follow.

It is not difficult to distinguish among the convalescents those who have had the yellow fever and those who have not. Yet all are impressed with the idea that they had a rough deal with Bronze John. Their mistake will be found out perhaps too late, if another epidemic visits this city, when under the delusion that they are safe from a second attack. Doctors admit this, but say they haven't time to correct a diagnosis, but when they find they have made a mistake they change their treatment accordingly.

A little piece of incendiarism was nipped in the flash by Dr. D. D. Saunders, who, while passing the residence of Mr. Wig- gins, the hatter, on Monroe street, discov- ered an unoccupied house in the rear had just been set on fire. Dr. Saunders pro- cured a bucket of water and extinguished the embryo flames. A negro woman stated that a few moments before she saw two ne- groes run away from the premises, one urg- ing the other to greater speed, saying: "Run, or we'll both be arrested." She said she could identify the negroes. They will be in a bad box if discovered.

But one member of the police force has yet had the fever, and he recovered. About one-third are liable. One fireman has died and three or four have been ill. The others have so far been exempt.

ASSISTANCE NEEDED FOR MEMPHIS.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—President A. D. Langstaff, of the Howard Association of Memphis, who has been in the city for sev- eral days past visiting relatives, has re- turned to Memphis. To a *Courier-Journal* man who interrogated him, Mr. L. said that he had private advices of a decided in- crease in fever deaths, as well as new cases. The Howards, he said, have man- aged their affairs with the greatest econo- my consistent with the necessities of the sick. They had on hand at the beginning of the plague this season $20,000, and have received $3,000 since, $2,000 of this amount having been forwarded from Louisville alone. Day by day this amount has de- creased, until only a sum sufficient for a few days is left.

"In view of the vast sums that were sent to Memphis in 1878," said Mr. Langstaff, "the Howards hesitate to again appeal to the generous feelings of the people at large. The sincere and earnest hope of the Howards that the fever would abate, and save them from again appealing for aid is gradually but surely dying out. To them is the humiliating necessity of again asking for aid for the fever stricken peo- ple is becoming more and more apparent.

"The citizens of Memphis, driven from home and scattered as they are to all points, north, east and west, are thus com- pelled to incur extraordinary expense, while all their sources of revenue are stopped. But notwithstanding all this they have sent many dollars to their stricken folks at home."

NASHVILLE, August 27.—The Governor will issue a proclamation to-morrow morn- ing, urging the people of the State to con- tribute aid to suffering Memphis.

DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK IN NEW OR- LEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—The out- look here is not altogether cheering. Early yesterday morning one of General Hood's children was taken dangerously ill, and the family physician was sent for in great haste. He returned looking much con- cerned, and expressed no opinion; but at nearly the same time Drs. Bemis, Bick- ham and Logan stated that Mrs. Hood died of unmistakable yellow fever, and an apprehension was expressed by one of these that the disease would spread through the entire family. A second examination of young Cotton was made. His pulse and temperature are both reduced, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Drs. Herrick and Bemis have examined the case of fever at the corner of Erato and Con- stance streets, and the one in the latter thoroughfare within the infected district; but the former, who is Secretary of the Board, declined to furnish the names or any further particulars. Dr. Martin, San- itary Inspector of the National Board, said he heard of two suspicious cases other than these, but he declined to designate their locality.

TWO CASES REPORTED.

LATER—Dr. L. M. Bemis reports to-day officially to the Board of Health that Gen- eral J. B. Hood and his daughter, Lydia Hood, ten years of age, are both down with yellow fever on Third, near Annunciation street. The child was taken sick yester- day and the General this morning. Dr. Bemis, their family physician, is in at- tendance.

A GENUINE CASE IN DAYTON, OHIO.

DAYTON, O., August 27.—No little un- easiness was produced upon the streets yesterday by the announcement in the local papers that Carrie E., wife of Isaac Davis, residing on West Fourth street, had died suddenly on Tuesday night, and would be buried (funeral private) early yesterday morning. All kinds of stories were set afloat concerning the woman's death and hurried burial. Dr. Neal, the Health Officer, was called upon, and did not hesitate in pronouncing it a well defined case of yellow fever. The at- tending physician, as well as several others who were called in consultation, agreed with Dr. Neal. All the physi- cians connected with the case are lead- ing members of their profession, and one of them has lived in the South until re- been out of the city since last April, when she spent a few weeks with relatives in Cleveland. There are many Memphis refugees in the neighborhood, and it is supposed that the germ of the disease has been introduced by them. The physicians, however, claim there is no cause for alarm, and think there is no danger of the disease spreading. Dr. Neal had the bedding and bedclothes used by the deceased burned, and the house thoroughly fumigated and quarantined. The deceased lady was stricken on Sunday morning, and was at once attacked with vomit, which in the latter stages subsided, and hemorrhages and suppression of urine set in and con- tinued until death.

TWO CASES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—Thomas Reding- ton, an Irishman, fifty-five years of age, living at 726 Christie avenue, was pros- trated with yellow fever yesterday morn- ing. Redington came to this city about four weeks ago on the steamer Hard Cash, from Memphis.

William Mulvey, thirty-five years of age, called at the dispensary and asked to be treated. He was examined, and it was discovered that he had a case of yellow fever. He was steward on the steamer John Means, from Memphis, and has been in the city for fifteen days. Both the above patients have been sent to quaran- tine.

STATE OF BEAVER.

Good Work by the Democratic County Convention.

Masten, Todd, McCague, White, Pat- erson and Minis the Nominees.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

BEAVER, August 25.—The Democratic County Convention met in the Court House this morning at eleven o'ctock, for the pur- pose of placing in nomination one person for Prothonotary, one for Jury Commis- sioner, two persons for Poor House Direc- tors, one for one year and one for three years, and two persons for Trustees of the Academy. The steady and continuous rains gave little promise of a great turn- out, but the way delegation after delegation poured in, muddy and rain-soaked, was a sight to cheer the hearts of our devoted Democracy who for years have been knocked right and left by the Quays, Rutans and such roosters.

ORGANIZATION.

The Convention was called to order by Charles B. Hurst, Chairman of the County Committee, who appointed R. S. Kennedy, editor of the *Commoner*, J. C. Hayes, A. M. Buchanan and Frank H. Crawford, temporary Secretaries to assist in the or- ganization of the Convention. The roll of districts being called, thirty-five out of forty-five districts responded, a remarka- bly good representation considering the weather. Robert Potter of Raccoon town- ship, was chosen Permanent Chairman. Mr. Potter is an old silver-haired Demo- crat who has fought and bled and died, figuratively, for the Beaver Democracy, and it was fitting that his years of toil in its behalf should be appreciated by the young Democracy who unanimously had control of the Convention. The following Permanent Secretaries were elected: James Goulin of Rochester, J. C. Hayes of New Brighton, and Frank H. Crawford. Samuel Cameron of Brighton township, well known to the Democracy of your county, Henry Buhl of Marion township, ex-Sheriffs John Graebing, Sr., of New Galilee, and Michael Hauley of Raccoon township, were elected Vice Presidents.

We were treated to a miniature exhibi- tion of contested seats from Fayette district, two sets of delegates demanding recogni- tion. A committee of seven on contests, however, harmonized the matter with the consent of the two factions, by throwing out both sets and authorizing the Chair- man of the County Committee to appoint the County Committeemen of that district for the ensuing year.

THE NOMINATIONS.

But two names for Prothonotary were before the Convention—C. Masten of Ro- chester, and Abraham Silverman of the same place. The latter was withdrawn and Mr. Masten was unanimously nomi- nated.

Nicholas Todd of Brighton township, an- other old wheel horse, was unanimously nominated for Poor House Director, to serve for one year. William McCague of Rochester, was nominated over J. W. Pan- der of Franklin township, for the same office, to serve for three years.

Robert White of Chippewa township, was unanimously nominated for Jury Commissioner. Mr. White will be elected, as the Democracy is entitled to one Jury Commissioner.

Samuel Patterson of Darlington town- ship, and George C. Minis of Economy township, were unanimously nominated for Trustees of Academy.

BOOSTING BARR, BRADFORD DONEHOO AND WISENER.

Previous to the nominations the fellow- ing resolutions were unanimously and en- thusiastically adopted:

Resolved, First—That we reaffirm the principles and doctrines as set forth in the platform adopted by the recent State Con- vention.

Second—That in Daniel O. Barr, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, we have a leader whose integrity and ca- pacity it is our pleasure to heartily en- dorse; one who, if elected, "would make known his place of deposits and keep the public moneys safely;" whose public and private records are sufficient guarantee that no man can own him and no Ring dictate his official actions.

Third—That the course of the Hon. Thomas Bradford in the last session of the Legislature is a proud source of pleasure to his constituents, who unanimously en- dorse his actions in a Legislature sur- rounded with the most corrupt influences that have ever disgraced the State capital.

Fourth—That in Henry M. Donehoo, Register and Recorder, and Mark Wisener, Sheriff, we find honest, capable, courteous officers, whose administration of the public trusts committed to their care has been such as to commend them to the people of the entire county.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Convention adjourned about 2 P. M., having maintained the best of order throughout, and the delegates filed out of the Court House in the best of humor, and with a hearty determination to go to work for the ticket in earnest.

Immediately after the adjournment, the County Committee convened in the Grand Jury room and organized by electing Charles B. Hurst of Rochester, Chairman, and Tobias Heichle of Freedom, and J. C. Hayes of New Brighton, Secretaries.

You can safely rely upon the Democracy of the "State of Beaver" doing its level best next November.

MISSISSIPPI MUSIC.

Prisoner Released by a Mob—Pitched Battle.

HELENA, ARK., August 26.—An armed mob of masked men entered Austin, Tunica county, Miss., fifteen miles from here, at 11 o'clock yesterday, and released a prisoner named Cowan, who was in jail for murder. The citizens hurried to the locality, when a regular pitched battle took place, resulting in the death and wounding of some of the invaders and the capture of another, who confessed the par- ticulars of the plot and the names of the masked men, all of whom are known and will be apprehended. The murderer Cowan escaped in the confusion, but it is believed he and the balance of the party will be apprehended by the Sheriff's posse, who are in pursuit.

Germany Protests Against Hostility of the Russian Press,

And Looks Toward China as Her Natural Ally in Case of War.

GERMANY.

WAR WITH RUSSIA NOT CONSIDERED IM- PROBABLE.

LONDON, August 27.—The Foreign office at Berlin has addressed a letter to the Im- perial Chancellerie, making formal com- plaint of the undisguised hostility toward Germany which has been for some time manifested in the Russian press. This let- ter, which is understood to have been dic- tated by Prince Bismarck, is couched in ex- tremely plain and emphatic language. It calls the attention of the Russian Govern- ment to the fact that the institutions of Russia give to the Government absolute control to the Emperor of that Empire, and that if the Russian newspapers are per- mitted persistently to express hostile senti- ments toward a Power with which Russia is at peace, it must be with the connivance and tacit approval of the Russian adminis- tration.

A reply to the letter has been received at Berlin from the Russian Chancellerie, and the purport of its contents has been com- municated to the semi-official press of this capital. The Russian letter, which is writ- ten in the usual adroit style of Musco- vite diplomacy, states that His Majesty, the Czar, finds it impossible, even if it were desirable, to check an expression of opinion on the part of "independent organs of pub- lic sentiment." In Berlin this reply is con- sidered as disingenuous in the extreme. The absolute control which the Russian Administration exercises over the news- papers of the Empire is too well known to permit the excuse set forth in the Russian letter to be accepted as anything but mock- ery. The estrangement between Russia and Germany daily increases, and it is be- lieved that, unless Prince Bismarck is playing one of his unexpected games, of which the result is exactly contrary to that expected by spectators, war between the two Empires is not improbable. Mean- while, the relations between Austria and Germany daily become more cordial, and if things continue as they are, in the event of a war between Russia and Germany, Austria would be found on the side of the latter.

The German military journals are dis- cussing the military strength of China, and declare that China would be Germany's natural ally in case a war with Russia should occur.

BERLIN, August 27.—It is admitted in Court circles there is an estrangement be- tween Bismarck and Gortschakoff, but this does not affect relations between the Czar and the Emperor.

The new and improved treaty of com- merce will shortly be completed between Germany and Spain.

VIENNA, August 27.—The morning papers state that an alliance will shortly be concluded between Germany and Aus- tria.

EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

ENGLISH WORKMEN PREPARING TO EMI- GRATE TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, August 27.—The existence of organized movements for emigration to the United States is attracting much at- tention throughout England and Scotland. During the recent visit to England of Mr. Gowan, President of the Reading Railroad Company, it is understood that he set on foot a movement of the miners of the Eng- lish and Scotch coal regions for a systemat- ized emigration to the coal regions of Penn- sylvania. The inducements which are said to have been offered in the name of Mr. Gowan, but, perhaps, not by his authority, were assurances of steady work, reasonable wages and no alteration in hours or in wages save by a thoroughly amicable understanding and arrangement between employers and workmen. Politi- cal advisers and leaders of miners are not altogether inclined to favor the proposed schemes for systematic emigration, and these schemes meet with strenuous opposition from certain prominent politi- cians of the Radical wing of the Libera party. The latter have in view the forth coming political contest in England, and are anxious that their voting strength should not be diminished to any appreci- able extent by the departure of these work- ingmen. The influence of politicians, how- ever, goes for little in comparison to that of the natural leaders of the miners, men of their own class thoroughly understand- ing the hardships which they here endure, and prospects which they have of better- ing themselves in America.

The recent departure from Sheffield of a number of skilled artisans in the cutlery trade has also had considerable influence in accelerating the emigration movement. Last night a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of Sheffield workmen employed in all branches of iron and steel manufacture, was held in support of a grand scheme for systematized emigration to the United States. The meeting was in all respects a remarkable one. It was composed, to a large extent, of the more intelligent, skillful and well-to-do artisans of the city. The speeches that were made plain- ly exhibited the extent of discontent and uneasiness of the skilled artisan class. It was impossible, some of the speakers con- tended, for a workingman with a family, no matter how skilled in his art, nor how economical and thrifty in his expenditures, to make both ends meet without depriving himself and his family not only of little luxuries to which they had been accus- tomed, but to many of the actual neces- saries of life. Some of the speakers de- clared that they were not all carried away by romantic and rose colored views of life in America, but they believed the condition of the skilled workmen of all classes would be greatly benefited by large and syste- matized emigration to the United States. The reports of the proceedings of this meeting, taken in conjunction with similar movements among agricultural laborers, miners and tenant families in England, ex- cite great attention here, and are looked upon as symptoms of a possibility of a grave change in the condition of affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HARVESTS REPORTED TO BE IRRETRIEVA- BLY RUINED.

LONDON, August 27.—The late unfavor- able weather has proved even more dis- astrous to the crops than was anticipated. early practical farmers in England, it is now gen- erally accepted as a settled fact that the harvests are irretrievably ruined. The weather continues very bad.

The *Financier* says: "American food purchases are now beginning to be esti- mated at amounts considerably in excess of those thought of a week or ten days ago, notwithstanding the purchases of iron and other manufactures here, the conviction prevails that gold will be taken in payment to a considerable amount. It is known large amounts of bills against wheat ship- ments, with the usual sixty days to run, have been steadily accumulating during the last month."

DEATH OF ROWLAND HILL.

Sir Rowland Hill died at half past four o'clock this morning, aged eighty-four. [A sketch of the deceased has already ap- peared in these columns.]

MERCER COUNTY.

The Democrats and Nationals Unite on a County Ticket.

(Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.)

MERCER, PA., August 26.—The Demo- cratic and National County Committees met in this place yesterday, in pursuance of the call of their respective Chairmen, and placed in nomina- tion a union ticket "to be supported at the coming election" composed of the following named gentlemen: For Jury Commissioner, Walker Gelvin of Sugar Grove township; Poor Director, Elijah Powell of Shenango township; and for Coroner, Dr. B. H. Christler of Stoneboro. Both Democrats and Nationals feel confi- dent that the ticket will be elected by a good round majority.

A part of the business for which the Democratic County Committee was called was the organization of the new County Committee, which was completed by the election of P. J. Pierce as Chairman. The committee also took the preliminary steps necessary to a thorough and earnest cam- paign this fall, thus making this fall's campaign the initiatory for the campaign of 1880. And if I may be permitted to ex- press my opinion as formed from the con- versation of the Democrats (present at the meeting yesterday) from all parts of the county, D. O. Barr, our candidate for State Treasurer, will go out of Mercer county on the second Tuesday of November with a good round majority. Score one for Mer- cer county. A. J.

THE BRIBERY CASES

Will be Sent to the Grand Jury To- Day.

HARRISBURG, August 27.—It has been decided to send the Riot Bribery bills to the Grand Jury to-morrow morning, and they will probably be returned by noon.

The following named members have ar- rived to testify: Watson of Mercer, Cassidy of Carbon, Moore of Bucks, Knittle of Co- lumbia, Cargill of Susquehanna, Foust of Huntingdon, Bowman of York, Maclay of Mifflin, McCachras of Cumberland, Foster of Lehigh, Silverthorn of Erie, and Wood- ruff of Cambria. In this list there are witnesses who will testify before the grand jury against Kemble, Slater, Crawford, Leisenring, Shoemaker and McCune, six of the accused, and against five members of the Legislature — Rumberger, Petroff, Smith of Philadelphia, Sherwood of York, and Clark of Philadelphia.

Of the defendants, Kemble and Crawford have made their appearance. Kemble had a long consultation this afternoon with Senator Herr, one of his counsel. Judge Black of York, one of the counsel for the prosecution, has arrived. Wolfe and Kirk, one of the prosecutors, are also here. The bills against the accused will not be sent to the grand jury until to-morrow morning. Silverthorn says his course as a detective in ferreting out corruption is indorsed by nineteen-twentieths of the people of his county, and that he can easily be nominated and elected if he should desire to return to the Legislature.

TAKE *AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL* to stop your Colds, Coughs and Bronchial Affections before they run into Consumption that you can not stop.

MR. G. W. COPELAND, a Boston lawyer, has patented a lasting machine which will make something of a revolution in the man- ufacture of shoes.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

Now the return of pestilence to the cities of the South, especially Memphis, and perhaps others, recalls to the mind of the reader the sad calamity which occurred to New Orleans last year, and brings vividly forward the memory of the great good accomplished by the far-famed Charity Hospital of the Crescent City, which it was enabled to do only by the generous support it received from the revenue derived from the celebrated Louisiana State Lottery, which an- nounces its **112th** monthly drawing will take place on September **9th**, and the tickets for- which, or any information relative thereto, can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box **692**, New Orleans, La., or to the same at No. **319** Broadway, New York City. wW

WASHINGTON.

Schurz' Position in the Presidential Race.

Will Bolt the Republican Ticket in the Event of Grant's Nomination.

OBJECT OF SECRETARY SCHURZ IN SUPPORTING FOSTER.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—While Secretary Schurz is in Ohio giving Secretary Sherman a boost for the Presidency, by advocating Charles Foster's election, it is but meet that old and tried Republicans should know the motive which constrains Mr. Schurz to champion Foster's course. Let the following incident serve as an explanation: Not long ago a prominent Republican, and, by the by, a good friend of Secretary Schurz, had a chat with him concerning the Presidential outlook. He was a friend of General Grant, and favored his nomination. This fact he communicated to Secretary Schurz, whereat the latter expressed some surprise, and said that if Grant was nominated he would vote for and support the opposing candidate. Says Mr. Schurz's friend:

"You don't mean to say that if Grant is the nominee you will bolt the nomination?"

"I mean just that," said Secretary Schurz, "and I am in favor of Secretary Sherman's nomination—not so much that I admire him, or think he is the most available candidate, but I do think that by bringing him prominently before the people as a candidate long before the time for holding the Republican Convention it will have the effect of killing Grant off. I hence support Secretary Sherman."

This ought to prove agreeable reading to the Stalwarts—to know that a renegade Republican, who has been hanging on the edges of both political parties, is in Ohio aiding Citizen Foster's canvass with the sole purpose of detracting from the merits of General Grant.

WHO WAS BENEFITED?

Of the $44,000,000 ten-dollar Treasury certificates issued, over $35,000,000 have been returned to the Treasury, and bonds been given in exchange for them. The smallest sums in which they were forwarded for exchange were $5,000, thus showing that the certificates, instead of benefiting the poor man, all fell into the hands of speculators. Sherman might as well have let the Syndicate had control of the certificates when they bid for them, for the sequel shows that the sharks, and not the poor people, got hold of nearly all of them. The poor man ought to understand by this time that John Sherman's refunding operations are not conducted with any view to relieve his condition.

WORK OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—At the meeting of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission to-day, the Committee on Statistics and Information submitted a plan providing for a full report by a competent officer upon the trade and commerce of the Mississippi valley to be in readiness by the time the commission begins work. The committee to prepare a plan of operation for the ensuing year submitted a report providing for finishing surveys between Cairo and the head of the passes, so as to complete official survey of the whole river; also for making borings and sediment observations at necessary points, and for gauging the stream. The reports were adopted. It is expected Lieutenant Smith S. Leach of the engineer corps will be designated permanent secretary, with headquarters at St. Louis. The commission adjourned to meet at St. Louis on the 20th of November. Part of the commission meets in St. Louis on October first to organize parties to take the field.

ALTOGETHER TOO THIN.

The explanations put forth by the friends of Secretary Sherman that the money to pay Returning Board Casanave's New Orleans judgment was raised by subscriptions from prominent Republicans are very ludicrous, in view of Casanave's statement. There is not a single prominent Republican in this city, nor has there been for a month, outside the Cabinet officers. McCrary didn't give anything, for he was too poor, according to his own assertion to Casanave, and Sherman had only $100 to spare. It is charged that the money was taken from the Secret Service Fund of the Treasury, and that the Republican Congressional Committee is to refund it out of assessments made upon the office-holders.

SHERMAN'S REBEL ROSTER.

It appears that when young Rogers Sherman Bartley, Sherman's nephew, asked his uncle for Government pabulum the latter says: "I'm afraid of the cry of nepotism; wait, and I'll fix it." So it turns out that Rogers Sherman is fixed as clerk in the New York postoffice at a salary of about $2,500, jumping over the heads of over five hundred other clerks in the line of promotion under Civil Service rules. As an offset to this, Secretary Sherman appoints Colonel Lenoir, the brother-in-law of Postmaster General Key, to an important place in the Supervising Architect's Bureau of his own office, over the heads of more than one thousand clerks in the line of promotion. Lenoir was in the Confederate army through the war. Mr. John Sherman may have found the supply of Ohio Sherman men short when he appointed Colonel J. T. Moore in the Loan branch of his own office. Colonel Moore graduated at the Annapolis Naval School just before the war, and served through the war in the Confederate army.

DEFYING THE PRESIDENT.

The New York Republicans in the Departments havs issued a secret call for a meeting for the purpose of reforming the old New York Republican Association, which was disbanded by order of the President under the general provisions of the celebrated Civil Service Circular No. 1. Those who are leading the movement say that they propose to reorganize the Association whether the President likes it or not, and that if an issue is made between the members and the President he can discharge them from office if he sees fit, but that he shall not again break up their Association. It is known that the Republican delegation in Congress from New York is behind this movement, and have encouraged the leaders to go ahead and raise an issue with the President if he chooses to seek it. The President having violated his own order, it is claimed that it is now a dead letter, and binding on no office-holder. At all events, the New York Republicans here propose to start it.

Turkish Harem.

It is reported that the Sultan, though engaged in a great war, found time to order largely of SOZODONT. He says his women will have it, and he wants peace at home. Wise Sultanas; rub it in well after your esthetic baths. Let's follow the "Turkeys."

Several hogsheads of SPALDING'S GLUE are needed for the on-coming European Congress, to make the nations stick.

STT

THE ex-Khedive, before his departure from Egypt, secured the neat little sum of £4,000,000 as a souvenir.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease, Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and	$1 75	
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	15

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DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
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VERMIFUGE.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.
Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov13:1yW

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RETAINED AND CURED WITH
M'GUIRE'S TRUSS!
AND
TREATMENT.
ESTABLISHMENT,
33 FIFTH AVENUE, 33
SECOND STORY.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LEADING SURGEONS AND PRACTITIONERS.

Shoulder Braces,
Abdominal and Pile Supporters
Elastic Stockings,
Knee Caps, Anklets,
Belts, Suspensories,

LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
OFFICE HOURS:
DAILY, 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 2 TO 6 P. M.
au18:eM&Wtf-AD-R

STILL AT THE FRONT!
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works
169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY { A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS.
All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES.
TENTS, HAMMOCKS.
FISHING TACKLE.
GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS

ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Sterr's, Wesson, and the French Floher Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand. J. H. JOHNSTON,
69 Smithfield street.

N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. my12:2dW

MORE THAN A MILLION OF THE EIGHMIE SHIRTS
HAVE BEEN SOLD.

Two and a half years ago one sewing machine in a room 12 feet square supplied the market, now a building 80 by 120, with all modern improvements, filled with 300 sewing machines, turning out 3,000 Shirts per day, fails to keep up with the orders, being 7000 dozen behind at this date, and why? Because the Eighmie Patent Shirt is the finest, best fitting, best wearing Shirt in the world, all of the same quality, Wamsutta Muslin and the Bosom 4-ply Linen, lined with heavy Butchers' Linen, warranted to outwear the Shirt, and sold at the low price of ONE DOLLAR. Call and see it.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirt, 75, and a partly made linen bosom Shirt for 50c. 1 doz. White Ties, 25c, or 2-ply Linen Collars.

Yarns, Zephyrs, Canvass, Ribbons, Ruchings, &c., at lowest prices.

J. D. CARLISLE,
Agent for the Eighmie Shirt and Demorest's Patterns,
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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and failing-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS ap24:1w-5

WANTED—THE HEIRS OF CAROLINE WEBER, nee SCHREINER, from Vienna, who was born in 1828, emigrated 1847, and married in Pittsburgh in 1849 or thereabouts. The papers in this case, which involves 7,500 Austrian guilders, have been referred to me.
MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul, &c.,
131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa

DR. S. J. HAYES,
DENTIST,
No. 255 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Call or write and make your engagements previous to coming to have your work done, as my time is usually engaged in advance. iy4:1yd&W

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 48 inches diameter and from 10 to 36 feet; double flued and cylinder. Boiler inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street.
ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE

PROF. SCHEM'S HISTORY OF
THE WAR IN THE EAST,
Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio. del:eowlyW

SALESMEN WANTED $125 A Month and Expenses selling to DEALERS SAMPLES FREE. Send 3c. STAMP to CIGARS manufacturers S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O. mh1:10t W-eow

FARM AND CORN-SHELLERS. Over 25,000 Now in Use. Every machine guaranteed to give satisfaction, or no pay. Price of GRIST mills, $12; Shellers, $5. Every Farmer should have them. Send MILLS for illustrated circulars and terms to agents. Address—
jy5:1y W) LIVINGSTON & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free*. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:wly

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FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro-Chemical Pad Co., P. O. box 3329, N. Y.* mh22:11t W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"MUST BE SOLD,"
A Full Line of Summer
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
Low Walking Shoes and Slippers
AT
G. D. SIMEN'S.

Infants' Newport Kid Button	2 to 5	..	50c
Children's " " "	4 to 7	..	65c
" Goat Ankle Ties	7 to 10	..	65c
" Kid Newport Ties	7 to 10	..	85c
" Peb. Newport Button	7 to 10	..	85c
Misses' Peb. Goat Slippers	11 to 2	..	75c
" Grain Slippers	11 to 2	..	65c
Children's Grain Button Shoes	7 to 10	..	85c
Misses' " "	11 to 2	..	$1 00
Ladies' Lasting Slippers	3 to 8	..	50c
" Kid Slippers	2 to 7	..	75c
" " Button Walking Shoes			$1 60
" " Tie Walking Shoes			1 00
" Peb. Goat Ties			1 00
" " Button			1 00
" Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters			1 00
" Peb. Goat Button Shoes			1 50
" Kid Button Shoes			2 00
" French Kid Button Shoes			3 25
" Peb. Goat Side Lace			1 50
" " High Lace Shoes			1 00
" Bright Grain Lace Shoes			1 00
" Peb. and Kid Foxed Button Gaiters			1 25
" Lasting Kid Foxed Button Gaiters			1 50
Boys' and Youths' Gaiters			1 00
" B. Calf Sewed Button Shoes			1 50
Men's Working Shoes		85c and	1 00
" Seamless Plough Shoes			1 25
" B. Calf Low Walking Shoes			1 50
" Fine Calf and Mor. Low Shoes		$2 &	2 50
" A. Calf Congress Gaiters			1 25
" B. Calf Button Shoes		$1 to	2 00
" Fine Calf Button Shoes		$2 50 and	3 00
" Genuine Calf Boots			2 25
" Working Boots		$1 75 and	2 00
" Fine Calf Boots			3 00
" Dress Boots, sewed			3 50

And many odd lots and sizes at and below cost.

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HUGUS
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Fiery Furnace,

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.
NEW IMPROVED
BOSTON RANGE.
The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the
CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA
COOK STOVES!
PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.
LAUNDRY STOVES.
Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
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Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels
206 AND 208
Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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L.S.L.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS I, IN NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1879—112th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $20,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$20,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:		
9 Approximation Prizes of $300		2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of $200		1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of $100		900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding Agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana
Or same at
319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
au18:ewsiw&au16W4t-I

GREAT
Closing Out Sale
Of all Kinds of Spring and Summer
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Slippers and Walking Shoes,
Regardless of Cost, to make Room for Fall Goods, at
JOHN KALBFELLS'
Central Shoe House
138 SMITHFIELD STREET,
os&W tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
no25:eod&Wno30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diplomas at office shows. A life-time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.
Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 only.
MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, deceased, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, duly authenticated to
W. J. McLAUGHLIN, } Executors.
JEREMIAH MEEK, }
August 4th, 1879. au9:6tW

UPON THE WILL OF ROBERT JOHNSTON, Sr., deceased, late of Upper St. Clair township, letters testamentary have been issued to me as executor, to whom all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them without delay, and to whom all debts due the estate must be paid. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Executor.
je21:6tW Upper St. Clair P. O.

ESTATE OF COL. ALEX'R Carnahan, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of Colonel Alexander Carnahan, late of Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned executors named in said will. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and all having claims will present them, without delay, to the undersigned.
GEORGE S. CARNAHAN,
Union township, Allegheny county.
DAVID T. CARNAHAN,
Oil City, Pa.
R. B. CARNAHAN,
160 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Executors.
July 15, 1879. jy15-11d jy19-6tW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Association styled the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg that application will be made in three months hereafter for letters patent incorporating said Association. The name and style shall be "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg;" the location shall be at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. The specific object of the Association corporate is to transact banking business. The capital stock shall be fifty thousand dollars, this notice given and application to be made under Act of Assembly of May 13, 1876.
THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SHARPSBURG.
JULY 19, 1879. jy19:3tn W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DECLINE, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, OR CHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.
MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married and those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.
THE
"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by their direct true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by absorption, and curing its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience. It is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the lost tone and bringing sound, permanent relief to the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc., Etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been destroyed by excesses. The result of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a well established success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and in many cases for worse than no benefit is derived, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any, permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfactory results. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now commended by the Medical Profession as the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble that is well known to be the cause of misery to so many, and upon whom Quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases, $5.—Three boxes, lasting three full months, will effect a complete and restore vigor in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.
Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and find relief. Sent free to any one addressing as below.
Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS
Market and 8th. Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO

A BOOK for the MILLION
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE
A new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A complete Womanhood, Selection of wife, Courtship, Mutual Adaptation of Virginity-Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Continence, Continence, Love and Marriage compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Impotence considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, Its causes and cure, etc., etc.
It is also a "Private Medical Adviser," on diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse, (the secret habit of youth,) and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts, a book for private and considerate reading that no one of adult age, should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. Regular price, $1.50, sent by mail, or any other work, and has 300 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and Woodcuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Send for circular, free. nov2:w&W

PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth street, Cincinnati O del0:d&W1y

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:W1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORM, DEMOCRATS, FORM.
SPREAL THE TRUTH.
Make Victory Certain
— FOR —
1879 1880.

A New and Novel Inducement for Clubs for the Pittsburgh WEEKLY POST.

From September 4, 1879, Until November 7, 1880, Including the Political Campaign of 1879, and the Great Presidential Contest of 1880, Covering a Period of Nearly Fifteen Months, or 62 Numbers of this Mammoth Political, Family, News, Commercial and Agricultural Newspaper

AT THE RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR A SINGLE YEAR.

Either Single Subscribers or Clubs at Greatly Reduced Rates may take advantage of this offer, which is not paralleled by that of any other newspaper in the United States.

THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

For the ensuing Fifteen Months, until after the great Presidential contest of 1880, has been determined by the People, the United States will be the center of unexampled political activity, which will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause It is Just,
And Triumph we must—"

By the free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot-box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partizan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of 1876, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

THE GREAT POLITICAL EVENTS

Whose history will be faithfully portrayed in THE WEEKLY POST, for the fifteen month term for which we invite subscriptions, include:

The political contests of 1879, the opening skirmish of the great Presidential battle, in the States of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, which will have much to do in indicating the shape of the Presidential contest and the candidates and platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties for President. This year's elections throughout the Union are of great importance in this view. Kentucky has already spoken gloriously. California and Maine follow in September. Ohio, with its great battle comes in October, and New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Wisconsin in November.

The echoes of elections will not be over until Congress meets in December. The session preceding a Presidential election is always one of greatest interest in the battles of political leaders and the shaping of policies for the impending political campaign. The session will probably last until midsummer, and our special correspondents at Washington will keep our readers thoroughly informed by mail and telegraph.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of 1880, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, 1880, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in 1880 will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, 1881.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE WEEKLY POST.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper:

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional proceedings with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice literary matter, Poetry and Tales, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by the news of the day, political and non-political, foreign and domestic.

MARK THE TERMS!

For Nearly Fifteen Months, Covering Sixt Two Issues of the Paper, from the Issue of September 4

JOHN OUT WEST.

The Empty Continent the Future Granary of the World.

Cheap Grain and Meat but for the Exactions of Middlemen.

Wonders of the Middle Loup, Nebraska.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.)
OMAHA, NEB., August 18, 1879.

It was a fortunate providence for the unonquerable sterility and ruggedness of New England and the Middle States that the reation interposed their hills and forests etween civilization and the prairie lands f the then "Far West," otherwise it had emained sterility and ruggedness to the id of time.

No race or created intelligence would ave disturbed its stingy solitudes with gricultural intent. No earthly enterise save that born of hungry necessity ould have been driven to destroy its andeur as wide spread desolation and agnificent scenery.

No fertilizer save the toil and sweat of nerations would have coaxed their tardy ops from acres nature formed for other ds.

None of these things would have been d broad plains like these, smiling enuragement to a world of tillers of the il, then as now, lay spread within the ach and grasp of all. But it was a wise spensation and has

ERICHED THE CONTINENT BY UNTOLD WEALTH.

And still the fact remains that should the earth beside become as barren and productive of food as Sahara, and as utiful in the family way as a Massachuts cotton spinning town, this great West uld bear the burden of their wants with- t an effort and without fatigue.

When Dr. Storrs called it the "Empty ntinent" he expressed a relative truth tinged by the enthusiasm of a novice or prolixity of a newspaper correspondent. e extent and development, the magnile and magnificence, the present and the nderful possibilities of this country are should be household words throughout our land.

ur personal observation fifteen years joins hands with what we see to-day in king proclamation of wonder at the ntastrides development has taken during se years. But we will bore you with ther panegyric nor statistics.

Apropos, however, we may remark that if products of this wonderful field could ch the markets of the world undefiled the polluting fingers of speculation

E WORLD WOULD BE RICHER AND HAPPIER.

As dogs, vultures and sutlers follow a torious army, so does speculation dog steps of production, to prey upon the ak and unfortunate. As the millions millions of bushels of wheat pass from field to the flour barrel of the consumer, ains seize the opportunity to plant an xchange" at some convenient point and each other, and tempt the unwary to under pretense of buying and selling. y handle no wheat. Many of them uld not recognize it if brought face to with a field or a bushel. y advertise largely that money is ly invested and that every man places his capital in their skillful and nous hands must gain great profit. all capital is to grow large, and large ital larger. Credulous fools bite, given small profits; bite deeper, and in e the sharper lands his gudgeon high dry. It is estimated that ten million ars per month flows into the pockets Chicago sharpers alone through the at gambling mania, and it is increasdaily.

TEN SUICIDES

e come to my personal knowledge as ing been committed within the past nth and within a hundred miles of Chio, every one the victim of the passion wheat speculation planted and fostered Chicago gamblers until the loss of propand reason made self-destruction a ef. And *ten* victims whose self-destruc- and the cause thereof *are known*, may ly argue a thousand who bear the ills have and make no sign.

hy don't the exchanges of the oil countake the hint and advertise for cash to est? They could truly say that oil *been* fifteen dollars per barrel—is now nty cents only—and that an investment few dollars in "margins," "options" "futures" by their skillful hands will te a man wealthy and respectable. y might add, too, that a parson blessed business in an eloquent prayer at the ning of the exchange at Oil City, and is truly good; and if that wouldn't g money, nothing would. What posities are hereby opened to the oil bro-

EASTERN AND WESTERN IDOLS.

the East we are disposed to recognize reater power under God and Simon ieron than the Pennsylvania Railroad pany. We are justly proud of it, too. , bless us, our idol is but a pigmy pared with some of these western railis. The C., B. & Q. and B. & M. with r 2,000 miles of road have locked horns the U. P.—which corporation has s firm a grip on things terrestrial—the carrying of cattle from the plains, re they grow, to Chicago. Just now B. & M. carries them free from Kear- Junction on the U. P. to the Missouri r, a distance of about two hundred s.

e bloated steerholder grins as he reaps benefit. He needs it. A thousand d steer can be bought here for the e money you have to pay in Pittsburgh a Sunday roast. The butchers east t find it profitable selling beef for teen and twenty cents per pound that s less than half a cent a pound, with ht added; or else the freight business t be somewhat profitable. All Neka is divided into two classes—B. & nd U. P.

THE EXODUS OF THE DARKIES

the South to Kansas is now considby the well informed here to be but a of a grand colonization scheme reby the North will be fully prepared oom Grant into the throne of the rs.

less than eight well filled cars of the t intelligent and pliable of the Sherniggers in Mississippi arrived at ouis on Wednesday *en route* to the os in Kansas to see how it is. They well dressed, have money, and evily mean business. They are to return ver—do not contemplate staying The *scheme* has leaked out through loquacity. When the poor coons now ing in Kansas are told by the people nove on," a virtuous cry of righteous nation is to go up, and the truly loil ndiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania who employ unskilled labor are to be fured each with his prearranged quota of utta percha stalwarts to have and to as laborers until they yield up to blican necessity and Republican inity—that pearl of great price—their votes. They are to be to the starving what the *aphides* are to the ants. lodge on thistles, and yield up their ts obedient to the titilations of their ers. The scheme has the merit of legal, and will be successful they y hope.

forcibly illustrates the fact that the party of high morality and thievery is still in full possession of its old time cunning. As I write a big procession of the followers of Swedenborg, headed by a brass band, and followed by the city officials in a wagon, is moving up Twelfth street on its way to Hanscom Park to drink beer and eat green corn and call it a picnic. The Scandinavians are among the best and wealthiest citizens of the State.

Westward, ho! is the universal idea, and without doubt there's millions in it. We shall see and let you know. JOHN.

(Special Correspondence to The Pittsburgh Post.)
ON THE MIDDLE LOUP, NEBRASKA. }
August 22, 1879. }

From the forest clad hills of Maine to the orange groves of Florida and California, no part of our country so perfectly as this exemplifies the three epochs of American progressive history.

Yesterday the descendant of the unknown, the scourge and terror of frontier life, the ham-colored son of the West—Lo! the poor Indian—here lived and loved—to steal and reigned supreme in the plentitude of his dirt and power.

To-day these vast plains are whitening with the tents of the advance guard of our civilization, and the work of reconstruction is already well begun.

HOW COMPLETE THE CHANGE.

To-morrow, churches, populous towns and the homes of a wealthy, intelligent and Christian people will be scattered throughout the length and breadth of this Western Empire. As the offensive presence of the vile bipeds who have here so long held sway, disappears in the levant, the sights and sounds of peace and prosperity burst into view over the eastern horizon. The land of the buffalo is filled by creatures subservient to the wants and will of man.

The jack rabbit adds a trifle to his length of ear and tail, gets hoofs to his feet and becomes the gentle and almost persuaded mule of the agriculturist. The stately elk is crowded out by the long-horned ox—patient servitor of man—while the mutton-giving, clothes producing sheep, nibbles grass where the brown-eyed deer has gambolled for centuries.

The very elements note the change, and with the advent of the white man Heaven kindly sends life giving rain and luxuriant vegetation when the noble red man had but arid soil and perpetual drouth. No prayers are offered. No incantations prevail. The need is evident and the want forthwith supplied. From Kearney, north and northwest for five hundred miles the country is one endless and almost unvarying succession of broad fertile valleys and slight uplands, occasionally broken by "draws" which lead through indiscribable curves, and turns to the larger creeks and rivers. The valleys are as grandly beautiful and fertile as a poet-farmer's dream. Vast herds of cattle—hundreds of thousands—roam at will and fatten throughout the year. Here the Sioux Indians for scores of years enjoyed their buffalo hump and baked dog, when at peace, and from here sent forth their bloody demons to prey upon their weaker neighbors, to slaughter frontiersmen and their families or plunder and slay the toilers toward the Golden Gate.

Here Custer took his stand and sent Sitting Bull on his march to Her Majesty's country in the North. The Loup country is beyond question the garden spot of all the country west of the Mississippi, and the Middle Loup is the most delightful portion.

SUCCESS OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

The development of this country seems to be entirely due to the persistent and well directed efforts of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company in Nebraska. By the terms of their land grant, they were entitled to several hundred thousand acres more land than lay within the prescribed twenty mile limit. The building of branch lines and the intersection of the Union Pacific grants created this discrepancy which was made up by a further grant of several counties lying north of the Platte. These being offered for sale upon terms to compete with homestead, preemption and timber culture privileges, and being moreover brought to the notice of the people of other States by a most liberal and judicious course of advertising, the result has been and still is a most wonderful tide of emigration from all Eastern States. We point with pride to the fact that the General Land Agent and Land Commissioner, of this company are Pennsylvanians, the first Mr. J. C. Bonnell being from Fayette county and the other Mr. J. P. McFarland hailing from Franklin county. They came west to grow up with the country and have grown so rapidly that they are now a power in this great State, known and recognized by the ablest.

It seems incredible to any one who has been here and carefully examined the matter in all its aspects—that men of the Eastern States who are homeless toilers for daily bread, should delay for a single day their coming here where a home and a competence as surely await them as that they want and will work. Millions of acres of government lands, as fertile as the best in Pennsylvania, lie unoccupied and to be secured for less than ten cents (10) per acre under the Homestead and Timber Culture laws. I have also seen land sold within the week by the B. & M. Railroad Company for *sixty seven* cents per acre as good in every respect as the best lands in any of the counties adjoining Allegheny county. These lay side by side with government land to be given away for the taking. I do not write this as an advertisement for any person or corporation. It is related as a wonderful fact of this wonderful country, and as a tribute of praise due the wonderful resources of the great United States. Here in the Loup country usually called the great American desert, I have seen corn *six weeks after planting* fully six feet high and with ears well set, and grains plump and filling. This will be regarded as either a lie or a miracle. It is neither.

SOD HOUSES.

Owing to a scarcity of timber many of the pioneers live in *sod houses*. They are the second race of mound builders. The mounds, however, are of the earth earthy. A sod house by name carries the idea of an overgrown potato pit. In reality it is usually a structure 20x32 feet, the walls of which are built up of turf bricks, cut from the surface of the prairie and laid (when care and taste prevail) with the regularity and precision of any brick wall. This wall is from ten inches to a foot in thickness; and like walls divide the interior as taste or convenience may suggest. The whole is surmounted by a shingle roof and well supplied with windows and doors. After the walls are built and all is complete as a structure they are brushed inside and out with a stiff brush which remove a half an inch of soil and leaves a perfect matting of small protecting roots. Then plaster is applied inside precisely as in houses east, while the outside is treated to a coating of lime and cement, which soon hardens and becomes like stone. When thoroughly dried, white lime is applied and afterwards block of red paint, to imitate brick work which completes the sod house. A perfect little cottage—as beautiful as brick—cool in summer and warm in winter, and entirely healthful at all time, is the result; and no doubt many a Senator, Congressman or President is now sheltered and happy as a King in his sod house. This is peculiar to Nebraska. South of the Republican Fork and in Kansas the turf is too full of sand to be good for this purpose.

I am too busy in the pursuit of antelope, jack rabbits, prairie chickens and plover to write further now, but will at another time soon, describe some of the settlements on these rivers and some further characteristics of soil and climate. JOHN.

GIVE ATTENTION AT ONCE to anything symptomatic of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, or any Bowel Complaint, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, and you will avoid much suffering and no little danger. The reputation of this medicine has been established by its merit, and it is now everywhere recognized as a standard curative. MWS

BRAZILIAN PROGRESS.

W. Milnor Roberts Reviews the Changes of Fifteen Years.

Extension of Railways and River and Ocean Steamer Lines.

The Gradual Abolition of Slavery in the Empire.

(Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, July 23, 1879.

Brazil stands where it did fifteen years ago; but there have been changes, material changes in some respects during that brief period. At that time, about the close of the American civil war, some hundreds of the people of the South rushed to Brazil, expecting to find ready-made fortunes, or some blissful condition far superior to the disrupted homes they were leaving. The writer is thankful he was not one of those inadequately informed persons who encouraged their coming. On the contrary, he addressed a letter to a prominent citizen of St. Louis, who had written to him for information, in which he pointed out the difficulties that immigrants from the Southern States, who were not possessed of ample means, would be certain to encounter. Many came, notwithstanding, and after much suffering from poverty, were helped home at the expense of their American friends. Railroads were then just beginning; only one transportation line—the Dom Pedro Segunda railway—being in partial operation. It is different now; there are about

TWO THOUSAND MILES NOW OPENED,

and traveling facilities exist over a considerable margin of the Atlantic coast region of Brazil. Still it is but a margin; the great interior remains much the same as it has done for many years. The rivers are as nature left them. Some of the large rivers, such as the Amazon and its great affluents, and the Parana and its affluents, are navigable for vessels of considerable size for many hundreds of miles from the ocean, and for smaller vessels for hundreds of miles farther, but as yet no national navigation system has been established. Surveys have been made along some of the principal rivers, and various railroad routes, designed to connect these rivers at different points with the ocean ports of the country, have been completed, and some of these connecting railroads are in course of construction. Time and money are of course necessary for effecting the completion of the railway and river systems of Brazil, but already the finished lines of railway in the country, and the establishment of city railroads, or tramways, have had a perceptible influence upon the habits of the people who have opportunities of availing themselves of the facilities they afford, not only as regards commercial inter-communication, but in the general social intercourse which these railways and tramways so greatly promote.

BRAZILIAN PROGRESS IN THE PAST DECADE.

Fifteen years ago there was scarcely any intercourse between Brazil and the United States, save that growing out of commercial or diplomatical relations; very few Brazilians had visited the United States for any purposes. Since that date, however, quite a number of young Brazilians have not only visited, but they have been educated in the United States, and made themselves familiar with its institutions, and especially with its extensive internal improvements, and during the centennial year the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by a number of educated, intelligent Brazilians, as you know, made an extended tour of observation through the United States, which enabled them to form a comprehensive judgment of the characteristics of the American Union, physicrlly and politically. The steamship line which was started about four teen years ago between New York and Brazil, also did its part in encouraging and extending intercourse between the two countries. Steamship lines between Brazil and Europe have also greatly multiplied during the period referred to, and social intercourse has been greatly promoted thereby between Brazil and these modernized countries. All these things combined have essentially changed the aspect of the principal cities of Brazil. European and American machinery, implements, articles of convenience and works of art, which were before little known and little thought of in Brazil, are now common in every Brazilian city, and also in many parts of the country.

The public buildings and private houses have been planned more upon modern ideas of adaptability to the purposes for which they are intended. Brazilian ladies, in the cities, no longer seclude themselves; they may be seen at all hours of the day in the street cars, or "bonds," as they are termed, or promenading the streets.

Nowhere in the world are street cars more universally patronized than they are in the cities of Brazil. This has enlarged the area of social intercourse in all of the cities, and given it a new and more modern tone. At the same time the railways, as far as they have gone toward the interior, have given a wonderful impetus to the social as well as the commercial intercourse between the city and the country. Places once regarded as distant, and comparatively inaccessible, from the Atlantic cities, are now brought within a few hours of pleasant travel. Thus a very large portion of the intelligent population have become familiarized with and accustomed to the strong influences which modern inventions and improvements everywhere induce.

The change may be scarcely perceptible or little thought about, among those who have grown up along with it from year to year; but to one returning after a number of years it is very marked. At the same time it is perfectly natural, and just what might have been anticipated, judging from the effects in other countries.

BRAZILIAN STEAMSHIP ENTERPRISES.

You have doubtless noticed that for some months past a discussion has been going on in the Brazilian Parliament on the subject of the steamship subsidy, with respect to a proposed change in the original terms. The steamship line of John Roach was subsidized by the Brazilian Government in the sum of 200,000 milres—at present rates about $80,000 per annum; the conditions being that the vessels were to be of not less than 3,000 tons burthen, and that they were to touch at Para, Pernambuco, Batnia and Rio de Jeneiro monthly. Mr. Roach built his vessels of 3,500 tons burthen, and he has been running them monthly, and touching at the above ports; but the Deputy from Maranham introduced a bill requiring the vessels to touch also at Maranham, as a condition. This Mr. Roach resisted, on the ground that it was not contemplated when the agreement under which the line was established was entered into, and because vessels of the size mentioned could not safely (if at all) enter the port of Maranham. It is generally understood here that the Brazilian Government is not disposed to insist upon this new condition, and that the line will continue to work upon the original terms of the subsidy.

The John Roach line is the finest line of steamers that comes into the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. Indeed, there are no better furnished steamers anywhere; and it is just the kind of line that the people of the United States should encourage and sustain as a means, and a very important means, of securing and maintaining a proper share of the commerce of Brazil. It is said that efforts are being made by certain English parties to drive the John Roach line off, by putting on steamers between Rio and the United States, cutting in against that line. There is also an application, now under consideration, from parties in Halifax and elsewhere, for subsidizing a steamship line between Brazil and Halifax; the object of which, as a matter of course, is to cut into the commerce that now goes *via* the United States. Whether the Government of Brazil will favor this subsidy for a Halifax line no one can tell; but these movements point to the importance of attending to the true interests of the United States, by at least preserving the excellent steamship line already running against the powerful commercial attacks of other nations.

There cannot be a doubt that the Government of Brazil, and the people generally of Brazil, are very friendly to the United States, their greatest customer; but Brazil appears to have done her share in subsidizing the American line of Mr. Roach. The Government and people of the United States will, it is hoped, do their share.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Brazil has accomplished a still greater work in decreeing the gradual abolition of slavery in the empire. Since 1871 all children of slaves are born free, and provision is made for their care and education. The emancipation of slaves is also encouraged; and in due time probably laws will be passed which will hasten the era of absolute emancipation throughout Brazil. Under enlightened and liberal government, Brazil is destined to become a great country; but time will be necessary to secure the full fruition of its natural capabilities. There are many reasons why the United States and Brazil should continue to be firm friends, and not one sound reason why they should be otherwise.

THE COLLINS' RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

You have perhaps already received news of the adverse decision of the English Courts against Messrs. P. & T. Collins of Pennsylvania, the contractors who under took the construction of the Madiera & Mamore railway, in the northern part of Brazil. The money concession, in the first instance, came from the Government of Bolivia, although the road lies wholly in Brazilian territory, the design, as stated by its projectors, being to bring the trade of Bolivia over to the waters of the Amazon river and by that outlet to the Atlantic coast, instead of having to pass to the Pacific coast.

The origin and management of this scheme, which has involved some of our American friends in pecuniary trouble, seem to have been not in the interest of the world's commerce, or for any practical benefit to Bolivia, but chiefly, if not wholly, as a heartless speculation of parties in turning unscrupulous brain work into money for themselves. The *Rio News* of July 24th thus refers to this matter:

"A telegram from Pernambuco, dated July 21st, states that telegrams have been received from London to the effect that the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the Madeira & Mamore railway case has been sustained in the House of Lords. This, it would seem, finally and effectually settles the matter, and we shall probably hear no more of this great trans-continental route until Church's scheme shall have been forgotten and investors are in a fit state of mind to be duped by some other clever speculator. We have never pinned much faith to this great enterprise, nor can we see any good basis for the expenditure of money in it. A population of a quarter of a million, mostly Indians and half breeds, and all of that fickle, improvident nature which utterly unfits them for stability in government and advancement in agricultural and industrial pursuits, can be no feeder for an expensive line of railway and river communication. And as for the dream that the Pacific slope productions of Peru will ever seek the markets of the world over the Andes and through a route of this length and character, it is too visionary, too impracticable for a moment's consideration. No man of business sagacity would risk his reputation upon any such a bubble."

There is no doubt that if the money obtained from the Bolivian Government had gone into the hands of proper persons, and had been expended in good faith in the construction of the railway, the Brazilian Government would have furnished the money guaranteed by her upon the condition of such expenditure. The question of the necessity or advisability of the Madeira & Mamore railway, at this day, is another thing altogether. Were it completed it would certainly help to settle the valley of the Madeira and of the Mamore, which is an affluent of the Madeira, which is an affluent of the Amazon. At present, or when the railway was begun by the Messrs Collins, the country was a complete wilderness of virgin forest, and a long time may elapse ere it will be settled and improved so as to create any railway business. Brazil is interested in getting the great valleys settled, and probably on that account she encouraged the building of this railway. The road is remote from the settled portions of Bolivia, and the Andes intervene between these Brazilian waters, and the cultivated regions of Bolivia. There has been an impression that the Madeira and Mamore are two different rivers, one on each side of a dividing ground, but this is not the case. They are no more different than the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, one is the complement of the other, and the real object of the Madeira & Mamore railway is simply to substitute a railway or postage for a bad, unnavigable portion of the river. There is a general feeling of sympathy toward the Messrs. Collins, the belief being that they have proceeded in good faith throughout, but in regard to the proceedings of Col. Church, the concessionaire of the project, opinions differ widely. The impression with some is that he took good care of himself, but was not so careful of the interests of others What the real truth of the matter is I cannot say. Strange things can be done in any country. Yours truly, R.

POLITICAL SENSATION.

Workingmen's Candidate for Mayor of San Francisco Shot by an Editor.

The Wound Dangerous but Some Hopes Entertained for His Recovery.

The Difficulty Growing Out of a Bitter Personal and Political Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—Rev. I. S. Kalloch defended himself last night before an immense audience against the charge, thirty years old, of immorality, preferred against him by the *Chronicle*. He said these charges were revived by Charles and Mike De Young, two bastard sons of a prostitute.

This morning Chas. De Young drove in a covered coupe in front of the private entrance of the Metropolitan temple, where Kalloch has a room, and sent a messenger boy asking him to come out. Kalloch immediately appeared on the sidewalk, when De Young shot him in the breast. Kalloch turned to retreat indoors, when De Young shot him in the back. The ball penetrated the left lung just above the heart. The military are under arms and the police are on duty in the event of a disturbance.

TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT OVER THE AFFAIR.

A crowd immediately seized the carriage in which was De Young, turned it over and tore him out. He was dreadfully kicked and bruised, and would no doubt have been killed on the spot had not an unusual number of policemen came suddenly to the rescue and hurried him to jail. The city is intensely excited. The police did not think De Young safe in jail, and had made arrangements to hurry him to Fort Alcatras, when the intention became known to the people. At present the spirit of the multitude is aroused to prevent any removal of De Young from jail. There was never a time when San Francisco was more angry.

WHAT LED TO THE SHOOTING.

The circumstances leading to the shooting of Kalloch by Chas. De Young are as follows: After Kalloch was nominated by the workingmen of the city as their candidate for Mayor, Chas. De Young, in a speech at the State Convention of Honorable Bilks, announced he would compel Kalloch's withdrawal from the contest. Subsequently, he notified Kalloch that unless he withdrew, he would rake up his record in the columns of the *Chronicle*. Kalloch sent back word for him to go ahead; that he could tell worse things about the De Youngs than they could bring against him. On Wednesday last, the *Chronicle* came out with a long article reviewing Kalloch's career in Boston and Kansas, dwelling particularly upon his reported amours; also, ventilating his political and business record. Thursday and Friday's editions contained similar and more elaborate articles, and dragged in Kalloch's father, now dead, recounting sundry immoralities on his part.

Kalloch had advertised a mass meeting at the Metropolitan Temple last night, at which it was given out he would read a copy of the article published some five years ago by B. F. Naphtaly, in a little paper called the *Sun*. This article was an attack upon the personal and family record of the De Youngs of a most pronounced character, and led to an attempt on their part to kill Naphtaly, which failed. The De Youngs sent Kalloch word if he read that article they would shoot him on sight. Last night an immense audience gathered at the Metropolitan temple and the street outside was packed with a crowd numbering thousands. Kalloch addressed the indoor meeting, scoring the De Youngs mercilessly and reflecting upon their personal record and family antecedents in a most direct manner.

After adjourning the meeting in the hall, he went outside, mounted a stand and spoke briefly. After reviewing the attacks of the *Chronicle* upon himself, he said: "In maligning the reputation of my father who has filled an honorable grave for many years, these journalistic vipers have rendered most vicious retaliation on my part necessary and justifiable. These disgraceful records make such an attack possible, and I am justified in pronouncing them the bastard progeny of a prostitute." He said he had the *Sun* article in his pocket, (cries of "read it," "read it,") but he did not want to expend all his ammunition at once. It would be published immediately in full in the workingmen's paper, and next Tuesday evening he would take it up and comment upon it.

Charles De Young evidently considered the proceedings of the evening an equal provocation to the actual reading of the article and acted accordingly.

EXCITED MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

In accordance with notices posted on the streets, workingmen assembled in immense numbers at the sand lots, and by two o'clock, notwithstanding the crowds gathered on the streets, over 10,000 excited men were gathered around a rude rostrum, shouting, cursing and calling for the blood of Kalloch's assassin.

Clitus Barbour took the stand and addressed the meeting, earnestly urging workingmen to await the arrival of Kearney before taking further steps. The crowd, however, eager for action, listened with bad grace to all the arguments tending to delay their vengeance. Barbour continued, dwelling upon the fact that they were unorganized, and in no condition to cope with the police and military.

In reply the crowd demanded to be led at once down town, hang De Young and demolish the *Chronicle* office.

Barbour informed them that the Presidents of ward clubs were in session and had decided to wait the arrival of Kearney, but that, if Kalloch died, they were fully determined to hang De Young without delay. Tremendous cheers greeted this announcement.

Wright, Vice President of the party, addressed the crowd in the same strain.

A dispatch from Kearney was read stating he would be down from Vallejo by the 8 P. M. boat, and asking that a committee be sent to Vallejo to give him a full statement of the condition of affairs on the way down, and that any action be delayed until his arrival.

ARRIVAL OF KEARNEY.

Kearney arrived on the Vallejo boat this evening at the wharf, and was met by a crowd of several thousand, who received the leader with almost frantic exhibitions of joy. Three of the workingmen's military companies, numbering 160 men, with rifles and fixed bayonets, were on hand as an escort, with Kearney at their head. The procession moved up Market street for the sand lots, filling the street for several blocks, and making the air ring with cheers for Kearney and cries of hang De Young.

The procession, on its way to the sand lots, stopped at the workingmen's headquarters, on Market street near Fifth, where the ward presidents are in session. Kearney entered the building and joined the ward presidents. A crowd gathered around, blocking up the street entrance, guarded by sentinels with fixed bayonets, and no one was admitted without the countersign. It was announced from the window, that nothing would be done without due deliberation, but that vengeance would be taken. No reporters were admitted, and the nature of the deliberations is unknown.

KEARNEY AS A PEACEMAKER.

Last night, after Kearney concluded his conference with the ward presidents, the march for the sand lots was resumed. Several prominent workingmen harangued the crowds there assembled before Kearney's arrival. He addressed them, realizing that these thousand passionate and vindictive men were ready for immediate movements against De Young, telling them that in ten days the election would put the whole machinery of the city government in their hands, and that without fail the proprietors of the *Chronicle* would then meet their deserts. At present, any attempt at violence would be met by revolvers of the police and rifles and gattlings guns of the military, and that the game was not worth the shedding of the blood of one honest man. He adjured them by their regard for their reputation throughout the country, the eyes of which were upon them, to do no violence but disperse quietly to their homes. He announced that tomorrow afternoon he would meet them on the sand lots; that, in the meantime, he would enquire more fully into the state of affairs and would then, he believed, be able to show them how to dispose of the matter with credit to themselves.

THE CROWD DISPERSES QUIETLY.

Never was Kearney's boundless influence over his followers exhibited to better advantage. Although the vast crowd were fairly howling for blood, they yielded implicitly to his advice, and when he dismissed them surged away in various directions, evidently prepared to follow his advice to the letter. Everything was very quiet down town during the evening. The business office of the *Chronicle* was surrounded early in the evening by a considerable crowd and some talking over of mobbing was made, but no action was taken. The office was closed early and left in charge of the police. The printing office on Clay street is running as usual, guarded by a strong detachment of police. Montgomery street is about deserted until after adjournment of sand lot meetings. At the Central station where the De Youngs are confined, the whole police force is assembled except those stationed at a few other points; all the militia are also under arms.

WHAT MIKE DE YOUNG SAYS.

The *Alta* reporter interviewed De Young. Mike De Young alone would talk. He said it might be expected Kalloch could not assail their mother without stern and bitter retribution. Regarding the publication by the *Chronicle* of the assault on Kalloch's dead father, he said that it was a dispatch from Boston which made that attack and that it came late at night, both his brother and himself being absent from the office, and that it was hardly read by the news editor before publication, but once published they decided to stand by it without retraction. The mob would take a calmer view of the matter when they came to reflect that his brother did what any man would do who had a spark of manhood about him.

THE "CHRONICLE'S" DEFENSE.

The *Chronicle's* editorial on the shooting of Kalloch, says if there is in this great city one human being in the shape of a man and pretending to the dignity of manhood who could tamely have heard the mother who bore him assailed in language too vile to be repeated without offense to modest tears, let that despicable creature throw the first stone at the avenger of the grossest insult that was ever offered to a woman, venerable in years and irreproachable in character. From the moment men become candidates for office they become proper subjects of criticism. They are public property, but their households should be sacred. Let those who are disposed to indulge in harsh judgment in this case make it their own, and consider what they would have done, impelled to do, had their own mothers or sisters been brutally insulted before a public assembly. It blames the *Bulletin* and *Call* for inciting Kalloch to this course.

Everything was quiet to-night. The police and military forces are ready for any emergency. The *Chronicle* is carefully guarded. No unusual crowds have been noticed anywhere except about the Metropolitan Temple, where a morbid curiousity prompts the people to gather for the latest news of Kalloch. His case is still critical, but his physicians expect his recovery.

ANOTHER MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

At the Workingmen's headquarters is a banner with the motto: "Workingmen want peace and order. No *Chronicle* murderer shall rule this people." At the sand lot meeting this afternoon, Kearney addressed an immense crowd, claiming that workingmen constitute the law and order party to-day, and the eyes of the country were on them to-day. They must not throw away victory that is within their grasp by injudicious action. The polls would shortly settle the matter. The Chinese must go and De Young must hang when they obtain the government. He denounced De Young as a cowardly assassin, as a tool of land robbers and of the Chinese Six Companies, and declared that last Tuesday De Young had telegraphed him asking a fusion of workingmen and Honorable Bilks on a basis of Kalloch's withdrawal. He refused, and the next day the *Chronicle* opened the attack. He could prove Kalloch had been offered and refused thirty thousand dollars to withdraw.

The speech was, in short, an attempt to make political capital out of the affair. He advised them only to assemble en masse when called. Resolutions were adopted withdrawing all patronage from the *Chronicle* or from any firm advertising in its columns.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Bronchitis—A Premonitory of Pulmonary

Consumption is characterized by catarrh, or inflamation of the mucus membrame of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all bronchial affections, sore throat, aphonia or loss of voice, coughs, "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry" is a sovereign remedy.

No other known remedy posseses the great virtue of Dr. Swayne's Syrup in effectively curing all troubles of the air passages and lungs. Equally valuable in Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. The first dose gives relief, and it is sure to cure the worst cough, all throat, breast and lung diseases. Price 25 cents and $1 00, or six bottles $5 00. The large size is the most economical. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Sold by all prominent druggists. aug18-4

Senator Conkling Speaks.

{Baltimore Gazette.}

"It is quite remarkable," said Senator Roscoe Conkling, sitting on his front porch in Utica the other evening chatting with one of his neighbors, "to note the changes which are constantly being made in the construction of fowling pieces. When I was a lad I remember we used to have shot guns with a bore not larger, I should say, than the end of my thumb. Passing through Rhode Island the other day I saw a little red nosed man, evidently going snipe hunting, the barrels of which, I should say, from the passing observation that I obtained, had a diameter fully equal to the crown of my hat."

A LONDON dispatch says it is reported that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton will shortly retire from the Viceroyalty of India and be succeeded by Lord Dufferin, the present British ambassador at St. Petersburg.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.
DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT
NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE
Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays Inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever an' ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured

BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pill

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	40¾	40⅞	6,335
Reading	18⅝	18¾	12,487
P. T. & B.	5¼	5⅜	....
Lehigh Valley	41⅜	41⅝	287
U. Co's. N. J.	146½	146¾	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44½	45	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	114	115	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	107	108	....
Northern Pacific	15¾	16¼	310
Do preferred	44¼	44¾	2,010

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Governments weak. Railroad securities heavy and lower; C., C. & I. C. firsts 73½. State bonds dull. The stock speculation was very active, especially for Erie, Granger shares, Lake Shore and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. In early dealings the market was weak and prices declined sharply, Michigan Central falling off 2¾ per cent., and the rest of the list ¼ to 1¾ per cent. During the afternoon a steadier tone prevailed, and toward the close, under the influence of an easier money market, a recovery of ¼@1¾ per cent. ensued, the latter on Michigan Central. Final dealings were characterized by much strength and firmness.

Transactions aggregated 244,000 shares, of which 49,000 were Erie, 37,000 Lake Shore, 40,000 Northwestern, 44,000 St. Paul, 2,300 Wabash, 21,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 5,600 New Jersey Central, 1,400 Delaware & Hudson, 7,400 Michigan Central, 1,700 Union Pacific, 5,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 3,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 7,800 Western Union, 6,600 Kansas & Texas, 7,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,000 Frankfort & Kokomo, 4,300 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 1,700 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.

Close—Money active at 4@7 per cent., and closing easy at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Sterling exchange heavy and lower for actual business at 481 Sight exchange at 483.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	104¼
New 5s	101¾
New 4½s	105
New 4 per cts.	100¾
Currency	121

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	30	Virginia new	28
Tennessee new	26¼	Virginia old	28
Missouri 6s	104½		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	92¾	Northern Pac.	15¾
Quicksilver	13¼	Do. pref.	44
Do. pref.	38	Wabash	35¾
Pacific Mail	16½	Ft. Wayne	111¾
Mariposa	2	Terra Haute	7
Do. pref.	2	Do. pref.	15
Adams Ex.	103½	C. & A.	66½
Fargo Ex.	98	Do. pref.	111
American Ex.	45	O. & M.	15¾
U. S. Express	42	Del. & Lac.	56¾
N. Y. Central	117¾	A. & P. Tel.	34½
Erie	23⅝	H. & St. Joe.	18½
Do. pref.	45	Do. pref.	40¼
Harlem	156	B. & O.	113½
Mich. Cent.	79¾	Canada So'th'n	58
Panama	154	Louisv'e & N.	53¾
Illinois Cent.	85	Kansas Pacific	55½
C. & P.	98	Kansas & T'x's	13½
N. W. C.	73¾	St. L. & San F.	11¾
Do. pref.	96¾	Do. pref.	16¼
C., C. C. & I.	49¼	Do. pref. 1st	42
N. J. Central	50¼	St. L., K. C. & N.	20
Rock Island	138½	Do. pref.	52¾
St. Paul	63	Cent. Pacific	108¾
Do. pref.	93	Union	109
Lake Shore	87	Land Grants	113¼
Union Pacific	75¾	Sinking Fund	113¼

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 27.—Consols, 97⅝. Railroad bonds — Illinois Central, 99; Pennsylvania Central, 42; Reading, 19; Erie, 24¼; do. preferred, 46. United States bonds—New 5s, 105¾; 4⅛s, 107¼; 4s, 104¾. Spirits of petroleum, 7½@8s. Refined 6½c.

PARIS, August 27.—Rentes, 82f 97½c.

ANTWERP, August 27.—Refined petroleum, 16⅞f.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—Cotton firmer at 6¾@6¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales.

Fine American tallow 32s 9d. Turpentine 22s 6d.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, August 26.—The *Mark Lane Express* in the review of the British grain trade for the week, says: Heavy rain storms during the past week have seriously laid the crops in many parts of the northern and midland counties, while submersion of low lying lands has caused the wheat plant to rot at the root and develop mildew in the ear in large quantities. Hay has been washed away in Derbyshire by the floods. Nearly everywhere the fields are choked with weeds, and there is every sign that the present year will be as bad or worse for farmers than the immediate predecessors. In the more sheltered districts some pieces of wheat and barley are ready to be cut, but this is not at all general. In Scotland the farmers during the recent short spell of fine weather secured a good deal of hay which is not so much injured as was feared. The cereal crops in the north are still quite green, and much of the grain in uplands may never ripen at all. October rather than September will probably be the harvest month in Scotland. Turnips are improving and potatoes are generally free from disease, but the yield will be late and deficient. A relapse of weather has caused a revival in the wheat trade, in some instances enabling sellers to recover the recent decline of one shilling per quarter. Imports have again been excessive. But for imports having exceeded the usual summer complement, the strength of trade has been so marked that higher prices would doubtless have been obtainable; but it is difficult to persuade millers to buy except in retail, in face of the supply considerably exceeding 300,000 quarters in three weeks, on the eve of harvest, even if the prospects of such harvest are admittedly bad. America's capacity for gigantic shipments is also thoroughly understood by buyers, who operated cautiously, but at the same time more freely, during the past week, at a slight advance on Monday's currencies. In another month more reliable data will be obtainable concerning European crops upon which to indicate future course of prices. Barley maintained previous prices, but eased slightly under pressure of increased supplies. Arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. Wheat fluctuated with the weather, but continued heavy. Shipments cabled from America prevented any advance beyond about a sixpence a quarter on wheat. Maize favored sellers with a moderate inquiry. Wheat and maize have both been in fair request for future delivery at a threepence to sixpence per quarter advance. Barley has been in good demand and prices were firmly maintained. Sales of English wheat last week, 18,862 quarters at 49s 3d, against 26,279 quarters at 45s 2d for the same period last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending August 16, 1879, were 1,458,598 cwt wheat and 280,224 cwt flour. In Mark Lane yesterday (Monday) there was a moderate consumptive demand for wheat at a sixpence per quarter advance on last Monday's prices. Flour steady. Maize slightly slower. Oats threepence to sixpence per quarter higher.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1879.

This was another good day among produce and commission merchants, who report business very active, transactions in most articles reaching large proportions Prices were very firm, with no material changes, however, to note. The status of the market in the several departments is given below.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In this line no changes occurred. Apples rule easy, with a surplus stock on hand. There was not much done in butter. What choice quality arrives finds ready sale, but the market is as dull as ever on the low grades. Eggs were weaker, with a tendency to another decline. In fruits and vegetables the market was exactly the same as the past day or two. Potatoes, beans, apple butter and other articles in the produce line are unchanged.

APPLES—Choice, $1 00@1 25 ℔ bbl; medium 75@90c.

APPLE BUTTER—℔ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 45@1 50; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice rolls in tubs, 12@15c; medium, 6@8c; choice to fancy, 16@18c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory 5½@6c, jobbing; 5¼@5½c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 7@7½c, jobbing; 6½@7c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—℔ lb., 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly choice, in barrels, 11@12c; in cases, 11@12c.

FRUITS—Peaches, $1, 1 25@1 50 ℔ box; Delaware peaches, 50@75c per basket; plums, $1 50@2 00 ℔ box; blue Orleans plums, $4 00 per bushel; striped watermelons $11 00@13 00 ℔ hundred; Jersey $12 00@16 00; blackberries, 7@9c ℔ quart; whortleberries, 90c@$1 00 ℔ bucket; canteleups, $4 00@5 00 ℔ hundred; California pears, $4 00 ℔ box; domestic do. 50@75c ℔ box.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; new domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 12c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, $2 25; Common $1 50@1 75; Southern sweets $3 00@3 50 ℔ bbl; Jersey sweets, $4 00@4 25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@55c; spring chickens, 25@35c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 75@1 85 for western.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes 40c ℔ bushel; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 ℔ bbl; onions, $2 50@3 00 ℔ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In wheat there is nothing to report. The supply may be said to exceed the demand. Prices still rule low, but to-day there are indications of a rise, or least that prices will go no lower, as they were firmer today. Both corn and oats are easy, with large supplies on hand. The flour market remains active and unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

New Wheat—Prime red, 96c@$1 00; medium 91@93c; Southern white and amber 96@98c.

Cora—Prime yellow ear, 45@46c; mixed, 43@44c; prime yellow shelled, 42@43c; mixed, 41@42c.

New Oats—White, 30@31c; mixed, 28@29c.

Rye—New, 54@56c ℔ bushel.

Malt—85c@$1 10, according to quality.

FLOUR—Jobbing quotations are as follows: Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extras, $5 25@5 50; choice amber wheat, $5 75@6 00; prime red winter, do, $5 50@5 75; medium do, $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 25; rye $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—48c ℔ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ℔ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ℔ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $13 00@16 00 ℔ ton; prime timothy baled, $12 00@15 00; prairie, $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ℔ ton, $12 00@13 00; middlings, brown, $12 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ℔ ton, $18 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

There is not the least change to note in the grocery market to-day, the market ruling exactly the same as the past two or three days. The provision market remains in a satisfactory condition.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 17½c; choic Rio, 16¾c; prime Rio, 15½c; good Rio, 12¼c; ordinary Rio, 11c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17½c; Rio, in bulk, 11¼@17¼c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, in bulk, 27@29c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¾c; off A 8¼c; Ex C yellows 7@7¾c; molasses yellow 6@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 9c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 37@40c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup, 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c.

New Orleans Molasses — Choice, 42c; strictly prime, 40c; good new crop, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35c@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c, allspice 18c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 95c@$1 00; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7¾c; good do. 7c; Rangoon, 6¾c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., as sorted papers, 5¼c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 6½@8¾c.

Candles—Star full weight, 11¾c; stearine, 9c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 6¾@7c; French 8½@12c, as to size.

PROVISIONS—Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams winter canvassed small, 10¼c; do medium 9¾c; do large 9¼c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 7¾c; dried beef, extra s. c. in sets, 12c; do knuckles and rounds. 14c; do do, all flats, 11c. Beef tongues, $6 00; bacon shoulders, 4½c; do clear rib sides, 5¾c; do clear sides, 6c; mess pork per bbl, $10 00; do do short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 00; lard, extra leaf in tierces, 6¾c; do refined for summer use in tierces, 6¾c; do do in half bbls, 7¼c; do do in 20-lb pails 7¾c; do in 3-lb pails, 8¾c; do in 5-lb pails, 8½c; do in 5 and 10-lb pails, 8¼c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℔ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ℔ doz, 85c@1 30; raspberries do, $1 35; strawberries, do, $1 30; gooseberries, $1 10; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c@$1 00; peaches, 3 lb cans ℔ doz. $1 90; tomatoes, do, 95c@1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ℔ lb 50@55c. mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ℔ barrel, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $12 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $5 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do., $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do., $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do. do., $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ℔ lb, 11c; No. 1 herring, ℔ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ℔ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 50@51c; No. 1 do 47c; No. 2 do 45c; natural lubricating 20c; prepared residuum $5 00; common clean $4 00; sperm signal 50c; white, miners' oil 50c; yellow do 49c; benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 65; London layers, $2 00; Muscatels, $1 75; mat raisins, $3 40 ℔ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼@7¾c ℔ lb; Sultanas, 9¼@12¼c; Dates, 7¾c ℔ lb; Currants, 5c; Citron, 18c; Prunes, 6¼@6½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c., Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ℔ case, $8 50@9 00. Oranges, ℔ box, $7 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 00@6 50. Cocoanuts, $3 50@5 50 ℔ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ℔ lb, 4@4½c; cotton mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 6¼@6¾c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@52c; do mahogany, 45@50c; do dark, 36@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 50@52c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@58c; fine cut, 34@40c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, August 27.

To-day was another dull day in the oil business. The market remains quiet and dull. It opened at 65c, advanced to 65¾c declined to and closed at 64¾c bid.

Sales, 3,000 barrels; shipments, 47,574 barrels; Chartiers, 55,400 barrels.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 6¼c; Philadelphia, 6c; New York, 6@6¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 10 and 95c@1 00 for country.

THE WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1879.

In this market there is nothing new to report. Transactions in this city are very light. Prices remain firm and unchanged.

Fine washed	@33c
Fine unwashed	20@22c
Medium washed	33@34c
Medium unwashed	20@22c

DRY GOODS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1879.

This market has sustained no change since our last. Business remains quite active with prices firm and a tendency upward.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—AUGUST 27.—Cotton nominal at 12¼@12¾c; futures firm. Flour firm; receipts, 18,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 40@4 00; common to good $4 20@4 40; good to choice $4 50@6 25. Wheat—Demand active; receipts, 263,000 bushels; No. 3 spring 96¾@99c; No 2 new $1 02¾@1 03¾; No. 2 Milwaukee old $1 03; ungraded spring 83c@$1 03; ungraded winter red 97c@1 10¾; No. 3 do $1 08¾@1 09 No. 2 do $1 10¾@1 11; No. 1 do $1 11¾@1 11¾; mixed winter $1 09@1 10 ungraded amber $1 05@1 11; No. 2 amber $1 10¾@1 11; No. 1 do $1 11¾@1 12; ungraded white $1 05@1 11; No. 2 do $1 09¾@1 10; No. 1 do, sales of 62,000 bushels at $1 11¾@1 11¾; No. 2 red, August, sales of 2,000 bushels at $1 11; September, sales of 168,000 bushels at $1 10¾@1 10⅞; October, sales 72,000 bushels at $1 10⅝. Rye firm; No. 2 western 64c. Barley still and unchanged. Malt quiet but steady. Corn firmer; receipts, 197,000 bushels; ungraded 45¾@47c; No. 2 45¾@46c; No. 2 August 45¾c bid, 45⅞c asked; September 46¼c bid, 46¾c asked; October 47½c bid, 47¼c asked. Oats—Demand active; receipts 38,000 bushels; western mixed 25@31½c; white western 32@36c. Hay nominally unchanged. Hops dull and unsettled; yearlings $4 00@4 10. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar firm; refining, fair to good 6⅜@6¾c. Molasses steady. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum dull and nominal; United 65c; crude 4¾@5¼c. Tallow 5¾@5 13-16c. Rosin quiet and unchanged. Turpentine steady and unchanged. Eggs dull; western 13½@15½c. Pork quiet at $8 75@9 20; latter fancy. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut-meats quiet but firm; long clear $5 00; short clear $5 30. Lard firm; prime steam $5 85@5 90. Butter firm; western 16@18c. Cheese dull and nominal. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 06¾.

Leather—Hemlock sole, weights Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, heavy and middle 20@23c. Wool—Demand fair and market firm; domestic fleece 32@45c; pulled 18@40c; unwashed 19@28c. Metals —Manufactured copper nominally unchanged. Ingot Lake quiet at $16 25. Iron—Scotch pig quiet at $21 50@24 00; American $17 00@22 00. Russia sheeting $11 50@12 00. Nails—Cut $2 35; clinch $3 85@4 60.

Chicago—AUGUST 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 1 Chicago spring 94½c cash; No. 2, 86¼c cash; 87¾c September; 86¾c October; these prices bid; No. 3, 81¼@81¾c; rejected 63@66c. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; 32c cash; 32¼c September; 32¾c bid October; rejected 31¼c. Oats dull, weak and lower and demoralized; 21¼@21¾c cash; 22½c August; 22⅝c October; rejected 18c. Rye easier at 48¾c. Barley easier at 75c October. Flaxseed at $1 21@1 27. Pork dull, weak and lower; $8 05 cash; $8 02½@8 05 September; $8 07½@8 10 October; $7 70 the year. Lard dull and lower; $5 52½@5 55 cash and September; $5 55@5 57½ October; $5 25@5 27½ the year. Bulkmeats quiet and weak at $3 30@4 70. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4¾c. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 174,000 bushels; corn, 280,000 bushels; oats, 118,000 bushels; rye, 27,000 bushels; barley, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,600 barrels; wheat, 116,000 bushels; corn, 278,000 bushels; oats, 88,000 bushels; rye, 5,500 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats stronger; 22c September; 23¾c October. Pork dull and prices a shade lower; declined 2½c. Lard steady and unchanged.

Philadelphia—AUGUST 27.—Flour—More inquiry from the local trade; superfine western $3 00; Minnesota extra family, medium to choice, $5 00@5 50; Ohio family, good $5 25; winter wheat patents $6 37½; Minnesota patent process $6 00@6 75. Rye flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer; rejected 90c@$1 04; No. 2 red on track $1 08. Corn weak; rejected, 45@46c; low mixed 47c; high mixed 47¾@48c. Oats dull; white western old 36@37½c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter quiet; creamery extra 17@18c; New York and Bradford county extra 14@15c; Western Reserve extra 12@14c. Eggs higher and scarce; western 17c. Cheese firm; western 5¼c. Lard—western 6@6½c. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Whisky quiet; western $1 07½. Receipts—Flour, 1,900 barrels; wheat, 100,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 103,000 bushels.

Last Call—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, August $1 09½@$1 10¼; September $1 09¼@1 09⅝; October $1 09¾@1 09⅞; November $1 09¾@1 09⅞. Corn steady; sail, mixed, August 46¾@47c; September 46¾@47c; October and November 47½c bid, 47⅝c asked.

St. Louis—AUGUST 27.—Cotton higher and firm; middling 11¼c; low middling 11c; good ordinary 10¾c; sales 170 bales; receipts, 5 bales; shipments, none; stock, 1,430 bales. Flour quiet; demand chiefly for low grades; extra fall $3 40@3 60; double extra fall $3 85@4 15. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red fall 93⅞@94c cash; 94c August; 94¼c September; 94⅞@95c October; 93½c for the year; No. 3 do 85½@85¾c. Corn very slow at 31c cash; 30½@30⅝c September; 30⅞c October; 29@29½c for the year. Oats steady and unchanged. No. 2, 22c cash; 22½c September; 22¼@22⅝c October. Rye quiet and unchanged at 47c. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork dull and lower at $8 60@8 65. Lard dull at $5 50 bid. Bulkmeats nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged; cribs $4 10@5 20 cash and August; settlements $5 05@5 10; September do $5 10; clear $5 40@5 50. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 115,000 bushels; corn, 29,000 bushels; oats, 27,900 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 23,000 barrels; wheat, 38,000 bushels; corn, 66,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, none.

New Orleans—AUGUST 27.—Cotton strong; middling 11¼c; low middling 10¾c; good ordinary 10¼c; net receipts, 55 bales; exports coastwise, 610 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 4,015 bales. Flour quiet but steady; superfine, $3 25@3 50; double, $4 00; treble, $4 25@4 75; high grades, $5 00@5 37½. Corn dull and nominal; white 53@54c. Oats quiet at 32@34c. Cornmeal dull at $2 25. Hay scarce and firm; ordinary $14 00; choice $21 00@22 00. Pork dull at $9 37½@9 50. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, $6 37½@6 75; keg, $7 00@7 25. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders, $3 85; packed $5 87½. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders, $4 37½@4 50; clear ribs, $5 50; clear $5 75. Sugar cured hams dull; canvassed, 9@11c as in size. Whisky dull; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee steady and in fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11½@13c. Sugar and molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¼@7¼c. Bran in fair demand at 57½c Sight exchange on New York ¼c premium; sterling 484.

Boston—AUGUST 27.—Flour quiet but steady; super western $3 50@4 00; common extra $4 25@4 50; Wisconsin extra $4 25@5 25; Minnesota extra $4 75@6 00; winter wheat St. Louis $5 00@5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheat $6 00@8 00; winter $6 00@7 25. Corn steady and firm; mixed and yellow 52@52c. Oats dull; No. 1 white 36@37c; No. 2 35@35½c; mixed 32@36c; old, scarce at 39@42c. Rye 67@70c. Receipts —Flour, 65,000 barrels; corn, 22,000 bushels; wheat, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 barrels; corn, 25,000 bushels; wheat, 68,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—AUGUST 27.—Cotton stronger at 11¾c. Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat quiet but steady at 93@94c; receipts, 15,000 bushels; shipments, 35,000 bushels. Corn quiet at 37@38c. Oats in fair demand and market firm at 25@29c. Rye steady; in fair demand at 54c. Barley steady and in good demand; good to prime fall 89@95c. Pork dull and lower; sales at $8 00. Lard dull and lower; current make $5 55. Bulkmeats dull and prices a shade lower at $3 12½, $4 60@4 80. Bacon dull at $3 75, 3 87½ $5 12½@5 37½. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 06. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil steady and unchanged at 65c.

Toledo—AUGUST 27.—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash 99¼c; amber Michigan spot 98¾c; September 98¾ asked, 97¾c bid; October held 98; No. 2 red winter August 98¾c; September and October 97¼c; No. 2 red mixed 97¾c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red 98¾c; western amber 99c; No. 2 Amber Illinois $1 01. Corn dull; high mixed 37¼c; No. 2 spot 37c; September and October 36¾c; No. 2 white 43½c. Rye—No. 2 53¾. Oats dull; No. 2 54c; No. 2 white 26¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 97,000 bushels; corn, 36,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 200,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels. Number cars of wheat on track, 320.

Milwaukee—AUGUST 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; opened and advanced ¼c and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard 95c; No. 1 Milwaukee 92¼c; No. 2, 89¼c; August 89¼c; September, 88¾c; October 88¾c; No. 3, 84c; No. 4, 77½c; rejected 72c. Corn firm but quiet; No. 2, 32¼c. Oats weak; No. 2, 21¼c. Rye quiet and lower; No. 1, 48¼c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 69¼c. Provisions quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet at $8 00 cash. Lard—prime steam, $5 55. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5¼c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 41,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,600 barrels; wheat, 50,000 bushels.

Louisville—AUGUST 26.—Cotton nominal at 11¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red and amber 93c. Corn steady; white 45c; mixed 38¼c. Oats quiet but steady; white 26c; mixed 25c. Rye firm at 53¼c. Hay quiet at $10 00@11 50. Pork quiet but steady at $10 00. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf in tierce, $7 75; de keg $8 25@8 50. Bulkmeats steady at $3 52½, $4 80@$5 05. Bacon steady at $4 00, $5 12½@$5 50. Sugar cured hams 9@11c. Whisky firm at $1 06.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Jobbing trade active and business continues fair with commission houses. Cotton goods in steady demand and prices unchanged. Prints in good request and some leading makes in light supply. Ginghams and dress goods fairly active. Men's wear, woolens quiet and steady. Foreign goods in better demand. Shawls sluggish.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1879.

CATTLE.

The market was a little offish in tone today, but since our last report there is little change to note. The supply has been well up to the demand and prices varied little during the week. Sales were made at $4 85@5 25 for prime to extra shipping cattle; 4@4½c for medium to good and $3 50@3 75 for common; stockers 2¾@3¼c; bulls, 1¾@3c.

SHEEP.

The run during the week was fair in point of numbers and very common in point of numbers. The market was dull to-day and prices somwhat lower than this time last week. Dealers report the market very unsatisfactory, and owing to unfavorable reports from the East a further decline may be looked for. The following prices were secured to-day: Extra, 110 to 130 lbs, quoted at $4 50@4 75; good, 90 to 100 lbs, $3 85@4 00; fair, 80 to 90 lbs, $3 50@3 75; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 25; sales two cars Colorados, 87 lbs, $3 37½. Lambs selling at $4 00@4 50.

HOGS.

The market was reported draggy, and while the supply was not large it was fully up to the demand at the following prices: Corn fed Yorkers sold at $3 60@3 65; Philadelphia hogs quoted at $3 75@3 85; and grassers at $3 40@4 50.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, August 25, 1879.

CATTLE.

There was something over an average supply on hand to-day, and as has been the case for some time past the average quality was common. The market ruled somewhat higher, but was also dull from the opening until the close. Sales were made at $5 50@6 00 for prime to extra beeves; $4 50@5 00 for medium to fair and $3 50@4 00 for common. Bulls may be quoted at $2 00 to $3 00. Veals dull at $3 50@4 50. Fresh cows, owing to diminished offerings, better, and we now quote at $25 00 to $40 00 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was largely in excess of the demand and the market was dull, with prices very decidedly in buyers favor. Dealers all reported a decline in prices as compared with last week. Lambs may be quoted at $1 50 ℔ head up to 5c ℔ lb, and sheep at 3@4c.

HOGS.

There was a moderate business but prices were easier, in sympathy with East Liberty; sold, retail, at 3½@4c.

Chicago—AUGUST 27.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 3,400 head; market slow and fully 5c lower. mixed packing $3 00@3 30; light $3 40@3 75; choice heavy $3 35@3 55; closed quiet and weak.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; more buyers and trade steady and more active; heavy $4 85@5 25; good to choice $4 20@4 60; butchers' dull and lower; bulls $1 90@2 50; cows, $1 75@2 60; feeders and stockers slow and weak; western heavy supply and 5c lower; through graseers steady at $2 50@2 65; one load at $3 30.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 150 head; market quiet and weak at $2 15@3 40.

New York—AUGUST 27.—Beeves—Receipts for the last two days, 3,850 head; market about steady, with slow sale for greenish native cattle and quick sale for corn fed Texans; Colorado cattle and Texans 6¼c ℔ lb to dress 55 lbs to 8¼c to dress 56 lbs; very poor to prime natives 7@10¼c; exporters used 600 head; shipments yesterday and to day, 540 live cattle and 856 quarters beef.

Sheep—Receipts for two days, 8,100 head; market dull; $3 50@5 40 ℔ 100 lbs for sheep and $4 75@5 75 for lambs; a few picked extra lambs going to $6 00@6 25 ℔ 100 lbs; shipments, 200 carcasses.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 8,000 head; market slow but improving, with sales of common to good hogs at $3 65@3 85 ℔ 100 lbs.

St. Louis—AUGUST 27.—Cattle inactive and lower for all grades except shipping steers, which are unchanged; grass Texans $2 25@3 15; Indians $2 50@2 35; native butchers $3 00@3 85; cows and heifers $2 00@2 75; receipts, 32,000 head; shipments 500 head.

Hogs active but lower; Yorkers and Baltimore $3 40@3 50; packing $3 00@3 30; butchers to extra $3 40@3 60; receipts 2,600 head; shipments 1,100 head.

Sheep quiet and unchanged; receipts 1,000 head; shipments 1,500 head.

Cincinnati—AUGUST 27.—Hogs quiet; common $2 85@3 30; light $2 45@3 55; packing $3 30@3 55; butchers $3 55@3 70; receipts, 1,346 head; shipments, 410 head.

Buffalo—AUGUST 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,074 head; consigned through, 268 cars; market dull; demand light; prices 10 to 15 cents lower on all grades of butchers and shippers' steers; slim attendance of all classes of buyers; sales medium to choice steers $4 65@4 70; light butchers' $3 50@3 75. A large number of loads held over unsold.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head; receipts consigned through, 15 cars; market dull and declining; offerings compare favorably with last week, mainly poor and medium quality; fair to good western sheep at $3 50@4 00; light demand for export sheep at $4 35@4 50, closing dull; 24 cars in yards unsold, mostly Canada lambs.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 575 head; consigned through 51 cars; limited demand both for eastern and local trade; offerings mainly fair to medium quality, only light proportion choice stock; few sales of extra selected Yorkers, at $3 00@3 70; do medium weights $3 60@3 70; extreme heavy $3 25@3 50; common to fair ends $3 00@4 10; 27 cars unsold.

Watertown—AUGUST 26.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 665 head. At the market to-day an advance was effected on the best cattle equal to ¼c per pound, while ordinary cows and heifers, and also steers if not fat, were taken at last week's rates; good cattle in demand; sales of choice at $7 25@7 50; extra $6 50@7 00; first quality $5 50@6 00; second quality $4 75; third quality $4 00@4 50.

Western fat swine, live, $4 25@4 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 9,145 head, the largest supply this season, and prices declined ¼c per pound. Good lambs 5 00; sales in lots at $2 00@3 00 each; extra, $4 00@5 00; spring lambs, $4 00@5 50.

Baltimore—AUGUST 26.—Beef Cattle—market generally slow and best grades unchanged; others at ½@1-5c off.

Swine—Market not active and prices weaker. Quotations, 5@5½c. Receipts, 7,839 head.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,241 head. Quotations for sheep, 3½@4¼c; lambs, 5½@5c.

Philadelphia—AUGUST 26.—Wool steady and firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 37@40c; extra 36@38c; medium 39@41c; coarse 33@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 33@36c; medium 39@40c; coarse 33@38c; combing, washed, 39@43c; unwashed 28@31c; Canada combing, 37@39c; fine unwashed 25@24c; coarse and medium unwashed 24@31c; tub washed 40@41c.

WOOL MARKETS

Boston—AUGUST 27.—Wool firm; Ohio and